Physician's Monitor.

"The abstract and brief chronicle of the time."

Vol. III. NEW YORK, 1875. No. 5.

Agents affecting Nutrition.

The Function of Digestion in its Relation to Health and Disease.

BY ALBERT D. ELMER, M.D.

DIGESTION has been divided by Physiologists into that of Gastric or Stomach, and Calorifacient or Intestinal.

We will first trace digestion from insalivation to its final digestion in the intestines, and by this means will more clearly understand what is required for the healthy performance of this important function, so that the system may receive the most benefit therefrom, with a short exposition of the principles upon which malassimulation and indigestion of the food are based.

HEALTHY DIGESTION. — The food is first mixed by mastication with the saliva which is secreted by three pairs of glands, namely the parotid, submaxillary and sublingual, there is also a fluid secreted by the mouth called buccal mucus, which plays an important part in the mixing and digestion of food.

The constituents of saliva are too well known to need repetition, suffice it to say that its principal action seems to be to aid digestion in the stomach and to change starch into sugar.

GASTRIC OR STOMACH DIGESTION. -The food thus prepared by mastication and insalivation is passed into the stomach, entering that organ it is subjected to the action of the gastric juice exuding from the mucus membrane. "This juice is a transparent liquid, of a pale yellow color, and of a saline and acid taste; it is much heavier than water (Sp. gr. about 1020), and it contains from 2 to 3 per cent. of solid matter —about 1.7 of which is a remarkable nitrogenous organic body, called by Schwann, its discoverer, *pepsin*.

Its peculiarity is that in the presence of an acid it converts almost every description of albuminous and fibrinous matter into a soluble form of albumen, called by Lehmann *peptone*, and by Mialhe *albuminose*, which differs from common albumen in many particulars. It is, for example, more liquid; it is not coagulated by heat, nor by weak spirits, nor by acids, nor by most mineral salts ; it is not very prone to decomposition ; and it is capable of dialysis, that is, of transudation through animal membrane, and therefore of absorption, which albumen is not. The digestive power of pepsin is very great, for Wasman found that an acid liquid containing only one part of it in 60.000 of the solution—that is about a grain in a gallon—was capable of dissolving meat; and Lehmann ascertained that 100 parts of the gastric juice of a dog would digest 5 parts of coagulated albumen.

The nature of the acid found in gastric juice is generally conceded to be Lactic acid, but some authors have asserted it to be free hydrochloric acid, but the evidence is strongly in support of the former. "Pepsin like diastase is rendered inert by a temperature of 120° to 130° F."

On the deposit of food into the stomach a movement of translation is given to it by the contraction and relaxation of the muscular coat thoroughly mixing the food with the gastric juice, and as the food is digested it is carried into the intestine in the form of chyme.

CALORIFACIENT OR INTESTINAL DIGESTION.— We have seen that the food after being digested by the gastric juice in the stomach is poured into the intestine in the form of chyme, where it is subjected to the action of the biliary and pancreatic fluids, and also to what is called enteric juice emanating from Brunner's glands. Here is where the heat producing or non-nitroginized food is digested, such as the fats and oils which are by the action of the juices secreted by the intestines converted into an emulsion called chyle, so as to be more readily taken up by the absorbents and lacteals, and so carried into the circulation.

The portions of the food which are not suited for nourishing the system are carried off with the waste products in the shape of urine and fæces.

Thus briefly sketching the phenomena of healthy digestion, we can very easily see that anything that will interfere with the normal performance of the different functions of the stomach and intestines. in the digestion of food, if persistent, can only lead to disease, and it is frequently found that in the different cases of dyspepsia, which the profession is daily called upon to treat, is a deficiency of the constituents of the gastric juice, and therefore the indications for treatment seem to be to aid nature by furnishing the stomach an additional supply of the constituents of the gastric juice, which will also perfect digestion in the intestines.

Within the past few years there have been any number of preparations of pepsin, pancreatin, &c., introduced to the profession with a view of supplying the deficiency in the gastric juice of persons suffering from indigestion, etc., some of which are of great merit, but in our mind they have made a great mistake in only supplying, for instance, one ingredient, such as pepsin, whereas a preparation containing the essential elements of the gastric juice, has in most instances been lost sight of, and which is

essential for the relief of this distressing disease, but happily for those so afflicted, there have been lately placed on the market preparations designed to supply to the animal economy these essential ingredients. The best of which, in our estimation, is the preparation known as Digerentia Lozenges, the component parts of which are nearly, if not identical, with that of the gastric juice, and which have received the highest recommendations from the profession throughout the United States.

Ptyalin.

By a process identical with that employed by Scheffer for pepsin, and by Mr. Mattison for pancreatin, Mr. Albert G. Brown obtains from the parotid gland of the pig a substance which he calls ptyalin. According to the author's statements, the ptyalin, like pancreatin, has the property of emulsifying cod-liver oil, and of converting starch into glucose, while it resembles pepsin in its power of dissolving, by the aid of acids, coagulated albumen. There appears to be still some doubt whether the products obtained by Scheffer's process from the various organs are entitled to be designated respectively as pancreatin, ptyalin, etc. That they possess in a high degree the properties of the digestive fluids which they severally represent, seems to be a fact. We hope that physicians, as they have opportunity, will give them a trial, and report results, positive and negative, for the benefit of their brethren.—*Detroit Review of Medicine.*

Saccharated Pancreatin.

The following is Mr. R. V. Mattison's process for preparing Saccharated Pancreatin: The pancreases are dissected and macerated in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, for about forty-eight hours, then separated, and the acidulated solution of pancreatin passed through a pulp filter until it is perfectly clear. To this solution is then added a saturated solution of common salt, and the mixture is allowed to stand until the pancreatin is separated. This is then carefully skimmed off and placed upon a muslin filter, and allowed to drain, after which it should be washed with a less concentrated solution of salt, and then put under the press. When the mass is nearly dry, it is rubbed with a quantity of sugar of milk, and dried thoroughly without heat, after which its strength is so adjusted by the further addition of sugar of milk that ten grains of the completed preparation will emulsify two drachms of cod-liver oil.—*Proceedings of Am. Pharm. Association.*

Anomalies in Digestion.

BY JAMES BLAKE, M. D.

One of the most curious features connected with the pathology of digestion is the great difference in relative digestibility of different sorts of food for different stomachs. I do not now allude to the differences met with in the capability of some strong stomach to digest all sorts of food, many of which are well known as unwholesome articles of diet to the ordinary every-day stomachs. But we occasionally meet with stomachs which quite upset the lessons obtained through St. Martin's gastric fistula, and which, although certainly not strong, yet show a remarkable facility for digesting some of the normally most indigestible substances.

It has seemed to me that at least in some of these cases we have stomachs which bear a certain resemblance in their digestive capabilities to some of the lower animals. Nor is this at all surprising, for as we frequently meet in man structural resemblances to the lower mammalia in certain organs, I see no reason why we should not find functional resemblances as well. This is a point in comparative physiology which has not, I believe, attracted the attention it deserves, and these observations are made more for the purpose of calling attention to the subject, in the hope of obtaining additional facts, than for any importance they may possess, although in a practical point of view anything that can throw additional light on some of the curious cases of indigestion we occasionally meet with, will be useful.

One of the most striking instances I have seen of this anomalous digestion, is that of a lady who has what may be called a decidedly weak stomach, a stomach to which grease in all its culinary forms is nearly poisonous; which utterly rebels against pies and cakes, hot bread and bacon, and in fact against most of the articles that are tabooed for weak stomachs; and yet she perfectly digests green cucumbers and green apples. In fact, when suffering from an attack of dyspepsia, and perhaps even vomiting the lightest articles of diet, the first thing that can be digested is a laid green apple, and this, too, late in the evening before retiring. The same patient digests raw turnips and carrots better than when they are cooked. Now, there can be no doubt that there must be something peculiar in the functional action of such a stomach; some peculiarity in the properties of the gastric juice, which enables it to act on these uncooked hard masses of woody fibre and cellular tissue in a manner different from the generality of stomachs, or at least of weak stomachs. If this peculiarity in the functions of the organ is connected with anything abnormal in its anatomy, I am unable to say; but there is one fact in connection with this case that might excite a suspicion that it may be so, viz.: the existence of what may be called esophageal dyspepsia, or a habit of retaining a considerable quantity of food in the esophagus, and regurgitating it almost unchanged after it has been down some hours. Whether this is connected with the presence of a diverticulum, or from a simple enlargement of the esophagus, I am not prepared to say, but in either case we have an approach to the anatomical structure of the stomach found in ruminants, whose normal food is cellular and fibrous vegetable tissue.—*From the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Did you ever hear of the man who, being required by his physician to take two blue pills "in some convenient vehicle," sat down in his wheel-barrow to swallow the pellets, as he did n't keep a carriage?

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE,

Manufacturing

Pharmaceutists & Chemists.

PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS

Treatment of Rectal Fistula by the Elastic Ligature.

BY DR. VENTURA ROMANIN, OF TRIESTE.

In the majority of cases of rectal fistula, the simplest, and probably the most painless, method of cure is by incision. There are three classes of cases, however, in which this method has been superseded. Firstly, those in which the fistula extends so high up the rectum that division with a bistoury may give rise to dangerous hemorrhage; secondly, a rapid increase of an existing pulmonary tuberculosis, or even acute symptoms of commencing miliary tuberculosis, have been observed in cases in which a long-standing fistula has been subjected to incision; and thirdly, there is a class of persons having such a horror of the knife, that they will gladly submit to any amount of pain if they can only escape this, to them, so terrible an instrument.

To test the value of the elastic ligature recommended by Professor Dittell, all cases of rectal fistula, except the smallest and most superficial, were treated after this method. A hollow sound was introduced into the fistula, and the end brought out through the anus. When no internal opening existed, the mucous membrane was perforated by the sound. A gum-tube about the size of a quill was then introduced through the eye of the sound, and the latter withdrawn. The gum-tube was then tightened and tied.

Six cases were treated upon this plan. The ligature cut its way out in from six to eight days. In one case, in which the sound had perforated the rectum at a depth of four inches, the pain lasted three days; in all the others it ceased in a few hours. Two sitz-baths were taken daily while the ligature remained *in situ*. No dressing was applied. After the ligature dropped off, a fine granulating surface remained, which was frequently touched with nitrate of silver, and in a few weeks healed completely. In no case did symptoms of tuberculosis make their appearance after the operation; in two cases in which it existed, no aggravation of the symptoms was observed.

To those practitioners who do not possess an ecraseur or galvano-caustic, or who, from want of practice, hesitate to use the knife, this method commends itself by its eminent simplicity and absolute safety.— *Weiner Medical Wochenschrift.*

Treatment of Hemorrhoids by Injections of Ergot.

Dr. G. W. Semple reports in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, five cases of piles, two of which were accompanied with prolapsus of the rectum, which he treated successfully by injecting into the rectum, after every fecal discharge, half a drachm fl. ext. ergot with half an ounce of water. One of the cases was of fifteen years' standing. One had a greatly enlarged spleen, which was reduced to its normal size by the treatment. A third was that of a pregnant woman, who suffered no inconvenience from the treatment.

An Antidote to Chloroform.

Dr. Schuller has discovered that the nitrate of amyl quickly removes the effects of chloroform on the vessels of the pia mater, and that even in cases of advanced narcotism from the latter drug, it rapidly relieves the dyspnœa and labored respiration, restoring the strength of the pulse and the reflex excitability. This discovery may prove of much practical value, where chloroform continues to be the favorite anæsthetic.—*Ex.*

Remedial Value of Ergot.

The therapeutic applications of Ergot, in the form of Extract and of Ergotin, deducible from its peculiar action on the blood-vessels, have extended and are extending so greatly as to place it among the most important agents of the materia medica. Some well attested cases are reported of its beneficial, if not curative action, in aneurism. Hemorrhoids and prolapsus of the rectum, are declared to have been cured by enemas of the extract. An enlargement of the spleen is stated to have given way to the same treatment, and Dr. De Costa, (*American Medical Journal, January.* 1875,) reports a case of leucocythemia with spleenic enlargement cured by the hypodermic use of ergotin. Attention is now directed with much interest to its action on fibroid tumors of the uterus. Some writers are sanguine of success from the hypodermic use of ergotins in fibroids of this organ. The question is *sub judice* however, and will soon be determined. Professor Byford of Chicago, among others, is engaged in collecting data regarding it, and we shall soon know whether the claims of the remedy are well founded.

Cynara in Rheumatism.

Dr. E. Copeman writes to the *British Medical Journal*, recommending the use of cynara in rheumetism. As long ago as 1833, Dr. Copeman published, in the *Medical Gazette*, some cases of rheumatism treated with the common artichoke in the form of tincture and extract. The result was so encouraging that he has ever since employed the tincture and extract of cynara for the cure of rheumatism, with perfectly satisfactory results. Having recently tried cynara in rheumatic fever and found it efficacious, Dr. Copeman now publishes in the *British Medical Journal* some further remarks on the use of cynara. He says that, in his experience, no other medicine has appeared to be so efficacious in rheumatism as cynara, whether in the acute or chronic stage. Dr. Copeman usually administers it in the following form :

R—Potassæ bicarb	℥i.
Aquæ camph. ad	℥viij.
Tincture cynaræ	℥ss.
Syrupi papaveris alb . . .	℥ss.—M.

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken every four hours, with as much of the extract of cynara as would make two moderate sized pills.

Lemonade is given to quench the thirst.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE,

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICINAL FLUID & SOLID *EXTRACTS.*

The Fluid Extracts represent in each fluid ounce a troy ounce of the drug, except when otherwise recommended by the Pharmacopœia. Strength and dose indicated upon each label.

Both Fluid and Solid Extracts are put up in Sixteen, Eight, Four, Two and One ounce packages, to suit the requirements of Physicians' practice.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS

Of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and Other Formulæ.

Remedies in this form are increasing in favor with practitioners on account of their reliability, as well as the ease with which what would otherwise be disagreeable doses are administered to the most fastidious patient.

In the manufacture of these pills, we avail ourselves of the advantage gained by the experience of years to offer to the profession sugar-coated pills of *elegant appearance, unchangeable,* and in every respect *perfectly reliable.*

Extreme care is exercised in their manufacture to secure the exactness so indispensable in prescribing remedies of so active a nature as many of them represent.

None but the purest form of medicine being employed, and every precaution used to avoid injury to the most delicate constituent, we recommend them to our customers as worthy of their implicit confidence.

Particular and confidential attention paid to the manufacture of Private Formulæ. Special Recipes made to order when not less than 3000 *Pills are ordered at one time.*

☞ **PILLS SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF THE CATALOGUE PRICE.**

MEDICATED ELIXIRS.

We manufacture a full line of this class of preparations, and others will be added from time to time, as the needs of them become manifest. While we endeavor to make these elixirs as sightly and palatable as the nature of their medicinal ingredients will permit, care is exercised to avoid sacrificing their remedial qualities to elegance of appearance and taste. The labels indicate the quantity of each medicinal ingredient in a given dose.

Spread and Roll Plasters; Blue Mass, Mercurial Ointment, *and other preparations of Mercury;* **Seidlitz Powders and Effervescing Granules;** *The Medicated* **Cerates, Confections, Liquors, Ointments, Powders, Solutions, Spirits, Syrups, Tinctures, Waters, Wines,** *etc., of the Pharmacopœia.*

Pure Fruit Juices, Fruit Syrups and Fruit Essences.

Podophyllin, Leptandrin, and other Resinoids; Syrup Hypophosphites (*Churchill's formula*)**; Syrup Phosphates Comp.; Syrup Lacto-Phosphate Lime** (*Dusart's formula*)**,** *and all of the other combinations of* **Lacto-Phosphates.** *All of the* **Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations** *employed in Medicine*

New Remedies *produced as soon as they are brought into notice.*

PRICED CATALOGUES MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

Adulteration of Cane Sugars.

THE manufacture of glucose from starch is growing rapidly in extent and importance abroad, and is already fairly established at home. Fine specimens of an article of American manufacture were recently exhibited at a pharmaceutical meeting in Philadelphia. The finest grades are made from wheat starch, and are quite white. It is stated that the glucose is employed largely by brewers as a substitute for malt.

The low price at which refined sugars are now sold suggests another explanation of the growing importance of this manufacture. The difference in price between raw and refined sugar is too small to allow any margin of profit to the refiner. Adulteration, therefore, must be practiced, and the chemical tests applied to the refined sugars show that glucose has been introduced into them in very considerable quantities. The quality of the sugar is, of course, deteriorated just in proportion as its cost has been reduced, and the consumer is cheated besides, because he does not get what he pays for.—*Detroit Rev. of Med. and Pharm.*

THE following simple method of ventilating ordinary sleeping and dwelling rooms, is recommended by Dr. Hinton, in his *Physiology for Practical Use:*

A piece of wood, three inches high, and exactly as long as the breadth of the window, is to be prepared. Let the sash be now raised, the slip of wood placed on the sill, and the sash drawn closely upon it. If the slip has been well fitted, there will be no draft, in consequence of this displacement of the sash at its lower part; but the top of the lower sash will overlap the bottom of the upper one, and between the two bars perpendicular currents of air, not felt as draft, will enter and leave the room.

Treatment of Burns and Scalds.

THE following observations of Dr. John Morris, of Baltimore, in *The Sanitarian*, may be read with benefit:

The first step is to remove the clothing from the patient. As rest is all-important, this should not be done by the old plan of taking off piece by piece, but by removing it by a few skillful cuts with a knife or scissors. The patient should then be instantly wrapped in a blanket, or blankets, or large masses of cotton, if at hand, so as to create heat, and thus re-establish the circulation.

Patients frequently exhaust themselves by their outcries, and to guard against the depression of nervous force brought about by this cause, anæsthetics should at once be employed. Chloroform or ether should be administered in sufficient quantity to induce partial, or if necessary, complete unconsciousness. If these agents are not at hand, large doses of opium should be given. This is all-important, as the patient must not be allowed to suffer if we wish to conserve the powers of life. The dressing should be made while the patient is in this state.

Carron oil is utterly useless, if not injurious. Of all the oils, linseed, in our opinion, is the worst, as it is the soonest to be absorbed by the atmosphere, and become dry. In case of bad scalds of children, in which a large part of the body is involved, we know of no dressing as good as bran bed, that is, a bed of bran, in which the patient may lie, and be entirely covered with a thick investment of the same. This dressing has the advantage of not requiring change, for each day, as the moist particles fall off, they can be replaced with fresh bran without disturbing the patient. One of the severest cases of scald we ever met recovered by this treatment.

A great deal of harm is done to patients by frequent dressings, and any method that obviates this is most desirable. Patients frequently are exposed for hours to the action of the air, suffering unnecessary pain, by the old and tedious process of dressing. The air itself does no injury, but the extreme hyperæsthesia of the skin produces a state of nervous tremor which leads to exhaustion. Any one who has seen a case of hydrophobia can readily understand this condition of skin hyperæsthesia.

In burns of extremities, there is no immediate application so serviceable to relieve pain as hot or cold water, and, strange to say, they act equally well. If the appliances are at hand, the cold bath as practiced by Hebra is the best. Those who have visited his wards at Vienna, and seen his treatment of burns by a bed made of straps, in a cold bath, can bear witness to the successful and scientific character of this procedure. For small burns, warm water acts admirably.

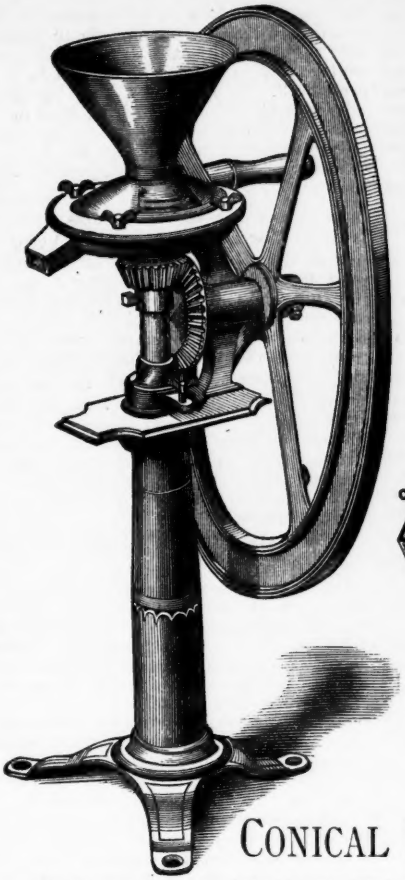
We have said before, that anæsthetics should be employed in all burns of an extensive character, but, before their effect is allowed to pass off, application should be made to produce anæsthesia of the parts affected. We have heretofore used for this purpose a solution of Labarraque's chloride of soda, of the strength of an ounce to a pint of water, adding two or three grains of morphia to the solution. This has generally given relief to the patient—indeed, in a short time, destroying all the extreme sensibility. Carbolic acid has been highly recommended as a local anæsthetic, and it may be possible that a solution of it in water, in combination with morphia, might be still better.

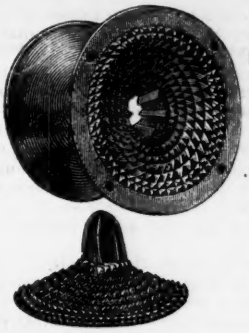
After a free application of either of these solutions, the parts may be thickly covered with cotton batting. This helps to counterbalance the chilliness, and gives a comparative degree of comfort.

In superficial burns, of a limited extent, nothing is required but a simple cold-water dressing.

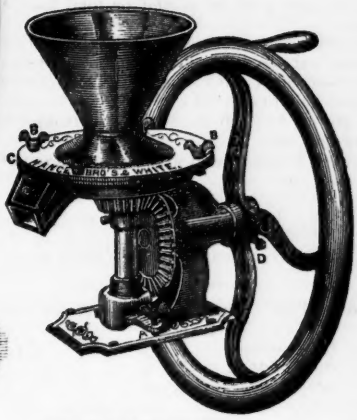
Brandy should not be administered whenever opium or ether can be obtained, as it remotely exercises a depressing influence. Strong hot coffee is the best drink that can possibly be given to counteract nervous exhaustion, or remedy the effects of shock. If brandy is given at all, it should be given with coffee. All earthy applications, such as chalk, calaminaria, etc., should be avoided, as they are not only therapeutically inert, but may interfere with the process of restoration.

Local stimulation, such as the application of





View of Grinding Surface. Upper and lower plates.



HANCE'S

CONICAL PLATE DRUG MILL.

For the general purposes of Druggists, this Mill is believed to excel any other in the market; its advantages embrace great simplicity, with convenience of taking apart to clean; strength, combined with accurate adjustment of working parts (making it less laborious to turn), the peculiar arrangement of the plates and teeth giving it free discharge, a large grinding surface and production of a finely and uniformly comminuted drug.

The above mills are the same size and capacity; the difference being, one is fitted with a larger driving wheel and is on a stand.

HANCE'S NON-WASTING, PERCOLATING AND FILTERING APPARATUS.

This is designed for the *economical percolation and filtration* of Pharmaceutical products by *preventing loss from evaporation*; the advantages resulting from these processes being conducted in air-tight vessels are apparent to all careful apothecaries. The apparatus is made of three sizes:

No. 1. With *percolating cylinder* of one gallon capacity, the exterior case being of such size that the *percolator* can be substituted by a No. 1 *filtering funnel.*

No. 2 is of *half gallon* capacity and to suit a No. 1 *filtering funnel.*
No. 3 is of *two pints* capacity and to suit a No. 2 *filtering funnel.*
We have the same article made of tin, handsomely japanned, which will answer for general purposes.

☞ *Priced Circulars of Mills and Percolating Apparatus mailed upon application.*

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Proprietors, PHILADELPHIA.

turpentine, or a solution of nitrate of silver, as practiced at St. Bartholomew Hospital, is no doubt proper treatment in the second stage of the burns, but as this belongs more especially to the domain of surgery, we forbear to discuss it, as well as the treatment of the after consequences of burns, such as the ulceration of the bowels, particularly of Peyer's glands, congestion of the lungs, cicatricial contractions, etc.

In conclusion, we will briefly sum up the recommendations before suggested :

1. Remove the clothing by cutting it from the body.
2. Wrap the patient in blankets.
3. If pain is excessive, administer chloroform, ether or large doses of opium, and let the necessary dressing be made while the patient is in a state of partial or total insensibility.
4. Produce anæsthesia of the burned or scalded parts by the application of a solution of carbonic acid and morphia. (This solution can be made in almond or olive oil.)
5. After this wrap the patient in masses of cotton batting.
6. Avoid brandy, and give coffee as a stimulant.

If these simple rules be followed much suffering may be alleviated, and many a life saved, which otherwise would be lost by the ignorance and mismanagement of attendants.

Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Ear.

Let the surgeon take six inches, or as much as he pleases—it is always handy and plenty of it—of horse hair, double it into a loop; then having the patient placed on his side, pass the loop into the ear as far as it will go ; turn it gently, and at the first or second withdrawal the foreign body will come out in the loop. It gives no pain and cannot do damage.—*Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Diphtheria — Symptoms, Treatment, Prevention.

Mode of Attack.—Diptheria is caused by the inoculation of the air-passages with the diphtheritic poison, which from this point infects the whole system; the local inflammation is attended with the formation of the membrane (exhudation); the fever and general symptoms are the result of this local infection.

How it Spreads.—Diphtheria is therefore a contagious disease (not perhaps as marked as scarlet fever), induced by contact with objects and persons infected. It may be diffused by exhalations of the sick and the air surrounding them; or directly by the exhudation, as in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing ; or by the infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc. The poison clings with great tenacity to certain places, rooms, houses, where it may occasion cases after a lapse of months.

Symptoms.—In ordinary attacks the poison begins to act the moment it lodges upon the tissues ; but, like a vaccination, at first causes but slight sensible effects. In from two to five days there is a marked prostration, dryness of throat, and pricking pain in swallowing ; the throat becomes red, and patches of white exudation appear, and the glands of the neck swell. In mild cases, these symptoms subside on the third or fourth day from the appearance ; if more severe, these symptoms may be prolonged ; if unfavorable, the fever increases, the local inflammation spreads, and exhaustion follows.

PREDISPOSING CONDITIONS.

The Person.—Diphtheria attacks by preference children between the ages of one and ten years, the greatest mortality being in the second, third and fourth years ; children of feeble constitution, and those weakened by previous sickness, and those suffering from catarrh, croup, and other forms of throat affections.

Social Relations.—All classes are liable to diphtheria where it is prevailing, but those suffer most severely who live on low, wet grounds ; in houses with imperfect drains, or surrounded by offensive matters, as privies, decaying animal or vegetable refuse; in damp rooms, as cellars ; in overcrowded and unventilated apartments.

Seasons.—Diphtheria is not affected by either heat or cold, drought or rain.

Precautions.—The Dwelling or Apartment.—Cleanliness in and around the dwelling, and pure air in the living and sleeping rooms, are of the utmost importance wherever any contagious disease is prevailing, as cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate it. Every kind and source of filth around and in the house should be thoroughly removed ; cellars and foul areas should be cleaned and disinfected ; dirty walls and ceilings should be lime-washed, and every occupied room should be thoroughly ventilated. Apartments which have been occupied by persons sick with diphtheria should be cleansed with disinfectants, ceilings limewashed, and wood-work painted, the carpets, bed-clothes, upholstered furniture, etc., exposed many days to fresh air and sunshine, (all articles which may be boiled or subjected to high degrees of heat should be thus disinfected). Such rooms should be exposed to currents of fresh air for at least one week before occupation.

Well Children.—When diphtheria is prevailing, no child should be allowed to kiss strange children nor those suffering from sore throat (the disgusting custom of compelling children to kiss every visitor is a well-contrived method of propagating other grave diseases than diphtheria), nor should it sleep with, or be confined to rooms occupied by, or use articles, as toys taken in the mouth, handkerchiefs, etc., belonging to children having sore throat, croup, or catarrh. If the weather is cold, the child should be warmly clad with flannels.

When Diphtheria is in the House or in the Family.—The well children should be scrupulously kept apart from the sick in dry, well-aired rooms, and every possible source of infection through the air, by personal contact with the sick and by articles used about them or in their rooms, should be guarded. Every

PHYSICIANS' MEDICAL COMPEND
AND
PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULÆ.

By EDWARD H. HANCE.

New Edition, with Revisions and Additions.

Useful to every Physician and Pharmaceutist, presenting in a small compass a large amount of information, embracing: **PREPARATIONS AND FORMULÆ** for the conversion of Fluid Extracts into Tinctures, Wines, Infusions, etc.; giving the officinal and common names with the **MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND DOSES** of every article in the Materia Medica; a **CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES** according to their medical properties: with Tables of **Collyria, Gargles, Enemas, Injections, Disinfectants, Rectal and Vaginal Suppositories**; Symptoms, Antidotes and Treatment of **Poisons**; of Weights and Measures; Normal **Pulse** and **Respiration** at various Ages; Eruptions of the **Teeth**; **Obstetric Calendar**; Abbreviations, Definitions, etc., etc.

Resuscitation of the Drowned, and other Treatment in Asphyxia.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AND OF DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS.

"A 'multum in parvo' to students of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, as well as to physicians and apothecaries."

"I esteem it a most useful pocket companion."

"It is a most admirable and useful book."

"I shall not only use it myself, but take great pleasure in advising my professional friends to own it."

"Invaluable to physicians who compound their own medicines."

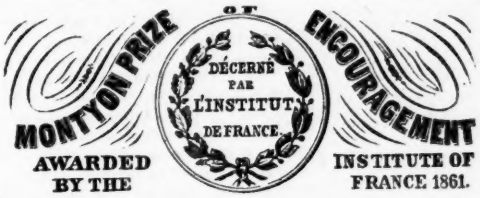
"His mind must be well stored, and his memory retentive, who finds it not to be an almost indispensable pocket companion."

"It is arranged with so much skill that, amid a vast amount of information, what is sought may be easily found, and when found is just what is needed."

"I am very much pleased with it; in fact, I think it the best companion a physician can have."

Bound in Cloth, price, $1.50; Pocket-book Form, $1.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, PHILADELPHIA.



PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

This Preparation is recommended as a prompt and reliable

HÆMOSTATIC, ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT.

Used externally as a dressing for all kinds of **WOUNDS, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, EXCORIATIONS, VARICOSE VEINS, VENOMOUS STINGS** or **BITES**; as an astringent and styptic application in **HEMORRHAGES**, as after **EXTRACTION OF TEETH**, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of **DISEASED GUMS** or **APHTHOUS** conditions, or to **DISINFECT** an **OFFENSIVE BREATH**; as a gargle in **THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA**; in fœtid discharges from the **EAR**; **OZÆNA**, and affections of the **ANTRUM**; as an application in **PARASITIC AFFECTIONS** and **ERUPTIVE DISEASES**; as an injection for the expulsion of **ASCARIDES**, for **LEUCORRHŒA**, and other abnormal discharges from the **UTERUS** and **VAGINA**; as a disinfectant, in **HOSPITAL DRESSINGS**, for **SICK ROOMS**, and all **IMPURE** and **UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES**; to prevent the spread of **CONTAGION**, in **EPIDEMICS, YELLOW, TYPHOID** and **SCARLET FEVERS, CHOLERA**, etc., and is indicated as a remedy in **CONTAGIOUS** and **INFECTIOUS FEVERS** and other diseases.

Used to meet varying indications, in its full strength, or diluted with from one to twelve times its bulk of water, or even more, say a teaspoonful to a tumblerful of water.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
N. W. Cor. Callowhill and Marshall Streets, Philadelphia.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by HANCE BROS. & WHITE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

attack of sore throat, croup and catarrh should be at once attended to. The feeble should have invigorating food and treatment.

Sick Children.—The sick should be rigidly isolated in well-aired (the air being entirely changed at least hourly), unlighted rooms, the outflow of air being as far as possible through the external windows by depressing the upper and elevating the lower sash, or a chimney heated by fire in an open fire-place. All discharges from the mouth and nose should be received into vessels containing disinfectants, or upon cloths which are immediately burned, or, if not burned, thoroughly boiled, or placed under a disinfecting fluid.

While scarlatina, small-pox, and enteric fever are scourging numerous cities in England, diphtheria is now prevailing in about half the cities with which this bureau holds correspondence in the United States, and it is more fatal in numerous interior towns and cities than it is in this city, where its increase seems to be stayed. No other infectious malady more imperatively demands the best resources of medical and sanitary knowledge to limit its prevalence and save life. Sanitary precautions have supreme importance in this disease.—*From a Report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health of New York City.*

Nealton's Method of Resusitation from Chloroform Narcosis.

Dr. J. Marion Sims most impressively details his observations respecting the practical workings of the above method. Briefly stated it consists of in reversing the body of the patient, either by hanging him up by the feet or laying him over a bed or table, so that the blood from the greater part of the body can gravitate towards the head. The tongue is drawn forward by a tenaculum and artificial respiration tried. This practice is based upon the theory that death from chloroform takes place from cerebral anæmia.

Antagonism between Chloral Hydrate and Calabar.

Dr. John Hughes Bennett, (*British Medical Journal*, October, 1874) presents the experiments from which the following conclusions are drawn. Hydrate of chloral modifies to a great extent the action of a fatal dose of extract of calabar bean, mitigating the symptoms and prolonging life. In some cases chloral clearly saves life from a fatal dose of calabar bean. This antogonism is limited by two conditions:

(1.) By the dose administered. More than a minimum fatal dose of extract of calabar bean destroys life, notwithstanding the administration of chloral.

(2.) By the interval of time between the administration of two substances. There is a great probability of saving life in those instances in which both substances are given almost simultaneously. This probability is diminished if the chloral be given five or eight minutes after the extract of calabar bean. But even in those cases in which death occurs after the introduction of both substances, the effects of the calabar bean are much less marked.

Quinine in Whooping-Cough.

BY JOHN W. KEATING, M.D.

Believing that those more fortunate members of the profession, who are placed by circumstances in a position to note the action of remedies in the treatment of epidemic forms of disease, should make public the results of their investigations, I beg leave to add my few drops to the great river of experience.

In the early summer months of this year, while resident physician in the children's ward of the Philadelphia Hospital, I had occasion to see an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough, which diseases occurred at the same time, and ran their course together. Owing to this fact, and also that, as all know, the children are none of the strongest, the mortality was rather large—forty per cent. I was much interested at this time in the controversy as to the possibility, by medical means, of cutting short an attack of whooping-cough, and I availed myself of the uncomplicated cases to test the remedies proposed.

From the first, I found quinine to be the most reliable.

The number of cases was large, and, as is usual in a hospital, the number of nurses small, so that I was obliged to abandon the idea of noting the frequency of the paroxysms in every case, and could only limit myself to the few who had their mothers constantly with them, and where the intellectual capacity of the latter enabled them to interest themselves in my experiments.

As an example, I shall narrate one case which was particularly interesting, as the disease was extremely severe, and was uncomplicated. This child was fifteen months old, had been sleeping with its mother, who was an assistant nurse, in the room with the other children, most of whom had both whooping-cough and measles, and took whooping-cough, the attack of measles being deferred till a later period.

For twenty-four hours, the mother carefully noted, by pin-holes in a card, the number of paroxysms. I then ordered one-half grain of quinine every hour during the day, the same dose to be given every two hours during the night. At the end of twenty-four hours, I again had the "coughing spells" noted;—they had diminished in frequency exactly *one-half*. This experiment was often repeated, with the same results, until the end of a week, at which time the paroxysms were very few, but had not diminished in severity.

As an example of the same result in an older child, I may mention the case of a girl about fifteen years of age, who came to Philadelphia suffering from a severe attack of pertussis. The child was particularly annoyed by the severe nocturnal coughing-spells, which nothing seemed to relieve. I placed her upon the quinine treatment, and the result was really wonderful; I may say that after the first day she coughed but little, and in less than two weeks the disease had entirely disappeared.

In order to avoid repetition, the conclusions which I arrived at are given, as follows:

1. That in most cases quinine, given in

PNEUMATIC ASPIRATION.

AFTER THE MANNER OF DIEULAFOY.

"It is always possible, owing to Aspiration, to search for a fluid collection without any danger, whatever may be its seat or its nature."

"I have thrust these Needles into almost every part of the body, into the Joints, the Liver, the Spleen, the Bladder, the Intestines, the Lungs and the Meninges, and I can affirm, and a great number of observers affirm with me, that we have never seen consecutive accidents."—*Dieulafoy on Pneumatic Aspiration*, pp. 21. 24.

WE invite the attention of the Medical Profession to this New Apparatus for Aspiration, constructed upon the general plan of Potain's modification of Dieulafoy's Aspirator, but containing the following improvements and inventions of our own:

FIG. 68.

FIG. 69. The Stopper and Cocks supplied with Apparatus No. 2.

1st.—Means of changing the pump from an exhaust to a force-pump, and *vice versa*, thereby enabling the operator not only to withdraw an abnormal fluid, but to inject the cavity through the tubes and needle of the apparatus with one adapted to induce healthy action. —*See Dieulafoy on Aspiration*, pp. 276, 278.

2d.—The employment, in our apparatus No. 1, of a metal Screw Cap, fitting the neck of the receiver supplied with this apparatus so securely that it can not be forced from its place by condensed air while injecting, or accidentally removed while the receiver is in a state of vacuum for aspiration.

3d.—The substitution, for the ordinary oiled silk valves of other apparatus, of a kind indestructible both in form and material.

4th.—A simple and comparatively inexpensive attachment for evacuating the contents of the stomach, equal, if not superior, to any in use hitherto.

Commendations bestowed upon our Aspirators, by physicians familiar with the latest European and American ones, lead us to believe that, in some important particulars at least, they are superior to any.

In his work on Pneumatic Aspirations, Dieulafoy shows the harmlessness of the Aspiratory Puncture and its great superiority to the Exploring Trocar as a means of accurate diagnosis in all collections of Pathological Fluids. It has been used with unprecedented success in Retention of Urine, Reduction of Strangulated Hernia, in Ascites, Hydrothorax, Empyema, Pneumothorax, Effusions into the Pericardium, Serous, Purulent and Hematic Effusions of the Knee, Hydrocele, Hydatid Cysts, Abscesses of the Liver, and in various other Pathological Leisons.

PRICES OF APPARATUS.

No. 1. Air Pump—exhaust or condensing as described: 16 oz. receiver, of strong glass, with screw cap; three steel, gold-plated Aspiratory Needles, together with the necessary tubes, stop-cocks, etc., as shown in Fig. 68, fitted in a neat case, accompanied with printed directions. . . $18.00

No. 2. The same, without receiver and with rubber stopper (see Fig. 69) to fit almost any bottle of quart capacity, or less, instead of screw-cap arrangement, also with printed directions. 16.00

No. 3. Dieulafoy's Notched Aspirator, Nickel-plated, with two Needles, tubes, etc., in case. $14.00

No. 4. Stomach Attachment, as described, adapted to pump accompanying Nos. 1 and 2, additional. 6.00

The foregoing are the product of our own factory, and are warranted in every respect.

Also, **Dieulafoy on Pneumatic Aspiration,** post-paid, by mail, on receipt of 3.40

Full description on application.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF, Makers of Surgical Instruments,

13 AND 15 TREMONT STREET BOSTON.

solution, will diminish the frequency of the paroxysms of whooping-cough, provided it be given in sufficiently large doses

2. That quinine can be given to children in proportionally much larger doses than to adults, but that in very young infants it is contra-indicated, as it always causes vomiting.

3. That carbonate of ammonium will, in almost all cases, relieve the severity of the paroxysms, and consequently should be given in conjunction with quinine when this indication for its use exists.

4. That the dose of quinine for a child of two years should be at least ten grains daily, in divided doses; it should be watched carefully, and increased if it produces no effect. For a child of twelve years, begin with fifteen grains daily, and note the effect of each dose. The drug should be frequently discontinued for a day or so, as it seems to lose its effect.

I merely offer this as the result of observation in one epidemic, for I know that the value of this treatment is acknowledged by some and denied by others.—*Med. Times.*

New Treatment of Boils.

Dr. Madison Marsh, of Port Hudson, La., says, in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, that boils and other analogous affections are treated by him with sulphuric acid, which he regards as almost a specific. He has used the acid with constant success for five and twenty years. "As soon as the patient applies for relief," he says, "I put an adult on elixir vitriol, 20 drops three times a day, in a glass of sweetened water, one hour before meals, previously smearing the teeth well with fresh butter, or chewing a piece of fat pork, for a sure protection to the teeth. This is much better than sucking it through a quill, as there is in this way regurgitation enough to throw the acid forward on to the teeth. Using the butter or pork is a perfect protection, if the teeth are subsequently washed with a solution of bicarb. soda, a heaping teaspoonful to a glass of water. In the use of sulphuric acid in this way, the boil (or crop) then on hand will soon melt away, and there will be but one effort more to return, before they will finally disappear, no more to reappear. The acid should be kept up in ten-drop doses for at least two weeks after the boils have disappeared. To assist in their local treatment, to effect a speedy cure and afford relief from pain and soreness, I apply a piece of common adhesive plaster, cut round, sufficiently large to cover the tumor to the extent of the areola, clipping the edges so that it will set smooth; or a little shoemaker's wax spread on a cloth will do just as well. I have made this application to saddle-boils, and next day rode in the saddle very comfortably, the boil progressing to maturity with very little pain, and sometimes effecting an abortion at once.

"In this connection, I have read in your 'Periscope' a very interesting and scientific article on the sulphides of soda, potash, and calcium, as an antidote for all these ills of humanity. And now, right here, let me suggest, perhaps the chemical play of affinities in Nature's chemical laboratory may evolve the sulphides in the same way that chloral amateurs claim that hydrate of chloral is metamorphosed in the blood into chloroform."

Rattlesnake-Bites.

BY WM. J. WILSON, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Mr. John R. Magruder (son of the late Dr. Hezekiah Magruder, Washington, D. C.) now residing about twenty miles from this post, engaged in mining and smelting copper, informed me about three months since that one of his Mexican laborers had been bitten in the calf of the leg by a rattlesnake. Another Mexican went out, looked about for a few minutes, found a plant, chewed up some of its leaves, and applied the bolus to the wound, when the swelling (which had become considerable) disappeared in a short time, and the man recovered.

I requested Mr. Magruder to procure for me a specimen of this same plant, which I forwarded to Assistant-Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A. Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, and he sent it on to Professor Asa Gray, of Cambridge, who identified it as the "Acerates decumbens," or the "Anantherix decumbens of Nuttal," a plant belonging to the milk-weed family.

My *experience* of its virtues is *nil*, as I have not been fortunate enough to see a case of rattlesnake-bite for a long time; but Mr. Magruder is a gentleman whom I have known intimately for the past two and a half years, and his statement is in every way reliable. I present it through your columns to the profession for what it is worth, and because I know from repeated inquiries I have made that the Mexicans depend upon it as an unfailing remedy. I would be very glad to have it tried in such cases, and the results published in some medical journal, for the benefit of myself and other members of the profession. —*Medical Times.*

Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 20, 1874.

Treatment of Acute and Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma.

Dr. W. H. Spurgin writes to the *British Medical Journal*, that he has tried iodide of potassium in the treatment of these maladies, in over one hundred cases, with almost invariable success; in fact, with such success that patients have expressed themselves by saying, "it has acted like a charm;" others have said that no medicine ever had any real effect on their complaint before. Iodide of potassium has a marked effect upon the breathing, reducing the frequency of the respiration, perhaps overcoming spasms. Almost after the first dose, patients have stated they have felt the medicine touch their complaint.

He usually prescribes it with carbonate of ammonia, and, when the cough is very troublesome, adds tincture of belladonna and ipecacuanha wine.

In one case of very severe broncho-pneumonia he tried iodide of potassium, with tincture

LEACH & GREENE,

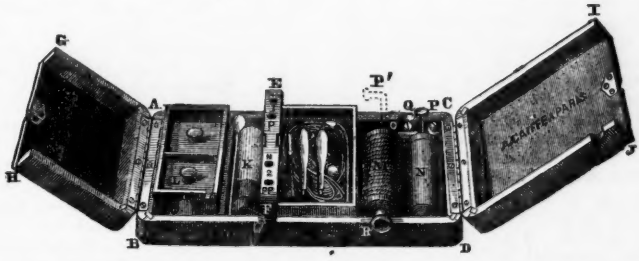
Manufacturers and Importers of, and Dealers in

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

APPLIANCES,

1 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.



ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS,*

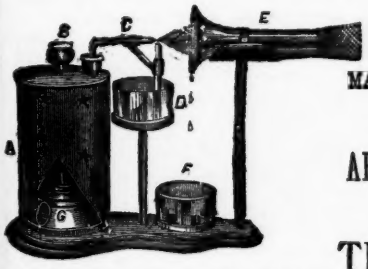
Manufactured b A. GAIFFE Paris.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of Instruments of our own and foreign manufacture. New and practical inventions always in stock and imported from Europe. Instruments made to order.

ELASTIC HOSE KNEE-CAPS AND ABDOMINAL BELTS.

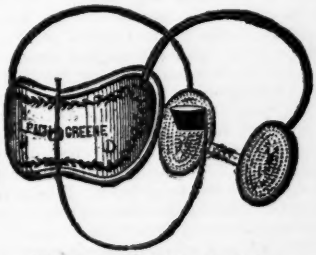
MICROSCOPES

A Good Assortment of well-known French and English Makers.



Improved Steam Atomizer.*

THE MANUFACTURE AND APPLICATION OF TRUSSES,



Uterine and Abdominal Supporter Combined.*

APPARATUS FOR BOW-LEGS, WEAK ANKLES, CLUB FEET, AND SPINAL DEFORMITIES, A SPECIALTY.

W. K. LEACH, N. GREENE, M.D.

*Circulars sent on application.

of hyoscyamus and ammonia, and the respirations were quickly and astonishingly reduced from forty in a minute to less than half that number.

He adds, in conclusion, that he has purposely given a mixture containing ammonia, belladonna, ipecacuanha wine, spirit of sulphuric ether, etc., without iodide of potassium, without finding much benefit; after which he added iodide of potassium, and found the patient relieved almost at once.

He confidently recommends iodide of potassium as a remedy in these troublesome complaints.—*Cincinnati Med. News*, Feb. 1875.

Acidulated Gargles in Typhoid Fever.

Dr. Netter, of Paris, directs attention to this class of medicines in the following conclusions:

1. Call the attention of the patients to the bad odor of their mouth, and inform them that not only in it, but also in the nose, there is something being secreted which poisons the whole system.

2. Place at their disposition an unlimited quantity of a solution containing two hundred grammes of decoction of barley, thirty grammes of honey, and twenty-five grammes of vinegar. Let them gargle and rinse their mouth with this frequently, and also snuff it into both nostrils. When they have commenced with this it will be found so agreeable that large quantities will be consumed.

3. The nurses should be instructed to encourage and assist the patients during this operation. Where the adynamia is very profound, the nurses should cleanse the mouth for the patients.—*Am. Practitioner*, Feb. 1875.

A Case of Direct Transfusion.

BY FRANCIS L. HAYNES, M.D.

Reported by John R. Haynes, M.D.

The subject of the operation, Mattie E., is 27 years old, and married. Her mother is still living, and is healthy; her father suffered from consumption, but died from cancer; one of her sisters suffers from a very chronic form of phthisis. The patient has always been "delicate," and subject to severe attacks of bronchitis. During two of these attacks (which occurred respectively four and two years since) she expectorated small quantities of blood. She has had several attacks of profuse uterine hemorrhage, and states that she has at times vomited blood, and discharged blood per anum.

In April, 1874, after exposure to cold, she contracted bronchitis, which was followed at varying intervals by profuse hæmoptysis. The quantity of blood lost varied at different times from an ounce to a pint. Repeated careful physical examination revealed the existence of no disease except bronchitis.

The attacks of hæmoptysis were not at all ameliorated by the exhibition internally of ergot, digitalis, or any of the numerous astringents; or by inhalations of solutions of the persalts of iron. Finally, hypodermic injections of ergotine (Bullock & Crenshaw) were employed. These invariably checked the hemorrhage within a few minutes, but did not prevent its return. It was found necessary to increase the dose gradually until gr. xv were given at each injection. On several occasions this was repeated the same day. These injections caused great pain and much local inflammation, which, however, in no instance proceeded to suppuration. To allay the pain, morphia was given hypodermically and (as the patient was peculiarly insusceptible to its action) in large doses (gr. j) immediately after each injection of ergotine. When, as occasionally happened, the attack of hæmoptysis was permitted to pursue its own course, the discharge continued with greater or less copiousness during a period of from ten to thirty-six hours.

The digestion was habitually imperfect; attacks of vomiting occurred nearly every day; the appetite was capricious. The menstrual flow occurred at irregular intervals, as had always been the case. The pulse maintained its usual rate and frequency for quite a length of time, but gradually became weaker and more frequent. A more or less troublesome cough, with muco-purulent expectoration existed.

September 10, 1874, 10 A.M.—Mrs. E. has had a profuse attack of hemorrhage daily for the last ten days. Pulse 144, weak and flickering; respiration rapid and gasping; temperature (in axilla) 100°. Face pale, lips blanched, and extremities cold. In short, the *tout ensemble* of symptoms was such as to render the prognosis extremely unfavorable. A physician of great intelligence and experience visited the patient, and emphatically expressed his opinion that "that woman was going to die," and it was almost impossible not to agree with him. As a final resort it was decided to perform transfusion. A young lady of robust health generously offered to supply the blood.

Operation.—The Aveling syringe was carefully prepared by filling it with an aqueous solution of sodium bicarb. (gr. iii-f3i) at 100°. The patient, lying in bed, was well propped up with pillows. The donor sat on a chair by the bedside. The right median basilic vein of the patient and the left of the donor were exposed and nicked, and the canulæ introduced, the one in the donor's vein pointing towards the fingers, that in the patient's vein pointing towards the trunk. Eight ounces of blood were slowly transfused. About two ounces escaped from the donor's vein by the side of the canula, which could not be pushed sufficiently far down the vein because of a change in its direction.

While the injection was going on, the patient became quiet and her lips reddened. Dr. Houghton, who had charge of her pulse, noticed no marked change. When the above mentioned quantity of blood had been transferred, it was noticed that the donor had grown very pale, and that her pulse was very weak. The apparatus was immediately withdrawn, and compresses placed over the openings in the veins. The donor, who by this time had fainted, was laid on the floor. In a few minutes she regained consciousness, and in a week was as well as ever.

Pharmaceutic Granules and Dragees,

(SUGAR-COATED PILLS,)

OF

GARNIER, LAMOUREUX & CO.,

Members of the College of Pharmacy, of Paris.

Granules 1-50 of a Grain each.

Aconitine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Arsenious Acid . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Atropine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Digitaline . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 60 Granules
Morphine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Strychnine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Valerianate of Atropine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Veratrine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules

Granules 1-5 of a Grain each.

Tartar Emetic . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Codeine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 50 Granules
Conicine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Extract of Belladona . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" and Powder of Belladona . . . . . in bulk
" " " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" of Hyoscyamus . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" Ipecac . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" Opium . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Proto-Iodide of Mercury . . . . . in bulk
" " " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules

Colchicum (each granule equal to two drops of Tincture) . . . . in bulk
" " " " Bottles of 100 Granules

DRAGEES.

Extract of Ipecac, 3-50 gr. equal to 1-4 gr. pow. . . . . in bulk
" " " " " Boxes of 100 Dragees
Carbonate of Iron, Dlaud's formula . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
" " Vallet's formula . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Carbonate of Manganese and Iron . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Kermes, 1-5 grain . . . . . in bulk
" " " " Boxes of 80 Dragees
Santonine, 1-2 grain . . . . . in bulk
" " " " Boxes of 40 Dragees
" " " " Boxes of 20 Dragees
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, 4 grains each . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Magnesia and Rhubarb, 1 grain of each . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees

Dragees of Pougues Alcaline, Magnesian ferruginous, ... in boxes
" " " " " " in boxes
" " " " " " in boxes

Dragees in bulk, come out in bottles of 500 each.
Blancard's Pills, Iodide of Iron, Bottles of 100 Dragees
" " " " " 50 Dragees

Papier Fayard et Blayn
At lowest prices.

Dragees of U. S. P.

Aloes and Myrrh, 4 grains . . . . . in bulk
" " " 2 " . . . . . "
Compound Cathartic, 3 grains . . . . . "
" " 1½ " . . . . . "
Aloetic, 4 grains . . . . . "
Asafœtida, 4 grains . . . . . "
Aloes and Asafœtida, 4 grains . . . . . "
Dinner Pills, Lady Webster's, 3 grains . . "
Compound Calomel, Plummer's Pills, 3 grains "
" " " " 1½ " "
Blue Pills, 3 grains . . . . . "
Opium Pills, 1 grain . . . . . "
Calomel Pills, 2 grains . . . . . "
Opium et Acet. Plumb, each 1 grain . . "
Extract of Rhatany, 1 grain . . . . . "
Compound Rhubarb, 3 grains . . . . . "

Dragees of 1 Grain each.

Quevenne's Iron, reduced by Hydrogen . in bulk
" " Bottles of 100 Dragees
Conicine . . . . . in bulk
Proto-Iodide of Iron . . . . . "
" " " . . . Bottles of 100 Dragees
Lactate of Iron . . . . . in bulk
" " " . . . Bottles of 130 Dragees
Sulphate of Quinine . . . . . in bulk
Valerianate of Quinine . . . . . "

Dragees of 2 Grains each.

Citrate of Iron . . . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Willow Charcoal . . . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 150 Dragees
Dioscordium . . . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Anderson's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills, in bulk
" " " " "
Bottles of 80 Dragees
Extract of Gentian . . . . . in bulk
Iodide of Potassium . . . . . "
Calcined Magnesia . . . . . "
" " " " Boxes of 200 Dragees
Rhubarb . . . . . in bulk
" " " Boxes of 100 Dragees
Ergot, powder covered with sugar as soon as pulverized, in bulk
Phyllandria Seed . . . . . "
" " " Bottles of 150 Dragees
Washed Sulphur . . . . . in bulk
Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth . . . . . "
" " " Boxes of 200 Dragees
Tartrate of Potassa and Iron . . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees

Dragees of Copaiba, pure Solidified . . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " and Cubebs . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " Cubebs and Citrate Iron, in bulk
" " " "
Bottles of 60 Dragees
" Cubebs, pure . . . . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " and Alum . . . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " Rhatany and Iron . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 60 Dragees

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

F. A. REICHARD, 15 Platt Street, New-York.

The above can be obtained at greatly reduced prices, from all the principal Druggists in the United States.

Ten minutes after the operation the patient's pulse was 128, stronger and fuller; temperature 100°; extremities warm.

September 11.—Pulse 122, strong; general condition good.

September 12.—Pulse 120. Slight hæmoptysis, which was readily checked by ergotine.

Notwithstanding four or five slight attacks of hæmoptysis brought on by injudicious exertion, the patient made a good recovery, and in two weeks was able to leave her bed.

March 3, 1875.—Mrs. E. has since the last date enjoyed moderately good health. Notwithstanding the greatest self-neglect and frequent exposure, she has suffered but four attacks of hemorrhage, and very rarely requires medical aid. Physical examination shows no pulmonary disease.

From the Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation.

Tobacco Poisoning.—Dr. Weber reported that he had seen several marked cases of chronic poisoning from the use of tobacco. They were characterized by a pain, more or less severe, which began in the lower part of the chest, just below the left nipple, and, later in the course of the disease, extending higher up on the thorax and also down the left arm. The pain was usually described as of a sharp, shooting character. The patients also complained of a peculiar soreness of the muscles of the arm. Nearly all the patients feared heart-disease.

Dr. J. J. Putnam said that he had under his case a patient who awoke every morning with a feeling of intense depression in the cardiac region, accompanied by more less tremulousness of the hands. These symptoms would last until noon. when they would entirely disappear. He thought that they were due entirely to the excessive use of tobacco.

Dr. Knight said that it was undoubtedly a fact that patients who are troubled with these symptoms very frequently entirely recover on leaving off the use of tobacco, without any medical treatment.

Nux Vomica in Nervous Diseases.

According to the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, Dr. de Stefani does not regard nux vomica as an irritant to the spinal cord, but believes that it exerts a depressing action on the ganglionic system. As this system has numerous relations and sympathies with the cerebro-spinal, nux vomica, acting on both, relaxes the vital tension of the nerves, restores to them their natural conducting power, and also the degree of influence necessary to maintain the harmony of the vital functions of the organs. In acute and serious diseases of the two nervous systems the tolerance of the drug is great; in chronic affections of the ganglionic system it is greater than in that of the cerebro-spinal; and in the organic diseases it is in relation to the gravity of the nervous sympathies. Intolerance of the drug is indicated by stiffness of the lower jaw and of the tongue, and some degree of subsultus in the lower limbs, or in all the body. With reference to the curative action of nux vomica. Dr. de Stefani maintains that it depresses the muscular force, if this has been stimulated by hyperæsthenia, and stimulates it when it has been apparently depressed by the same cause; that it lowers the pulse when it is hard and vibrating, and raises it when it is small and weak; that it lowers excessive heat of the skin, and warms the skin when it is morbidly cold; that it regulates both the pulse and heat of the skin when they are variable several times in the day; that it relieves ardent thirst; that in costiveness which has resisted repeated purgatives it opens the bowels, and in some cases arrests diarrhœa; that it also arrests spontaneous hemorrhage and relieves hemorrhoids; that it relaxes spasms, removes neuralgic, pleuritic, and rheumatic pains, calms delirium, and removes morbid wakefulness, or awakes patients from morbid sleep, promotes perspiration when deficient or arrests it when profuse, etc., whenever these symptoms are the results of a nervous affection. Nux vomica should not be employed in nervous affections until other remedies have failed. When its use is decided upon it is necessary to guard against giving too small doses. The dose of the alcoholic extract given by Dr. de Stefani to subjects of middle age suffering from chronic disease, is from five to ten centigrammes. In serious cases this may be raised even to thirty centigrammes, combining with it an equal quantity of extract of rhus rhadicans and some extract of henbane.

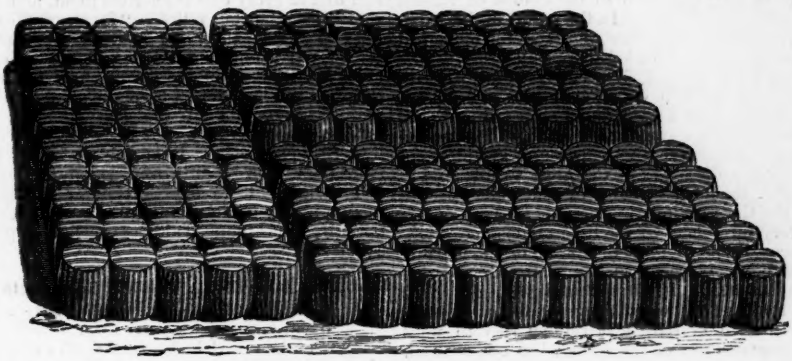
On the Relations of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

A paper by Dr. Arthur Ransome, on the above subject, is reported in the *Medical Times and Gazette*.

After detailing two cases of diphtheria derived from an epidemic of scarlet fever, Dr. Ransome pointed out how much these diseases agree in their epidemic character, in the degree and course of their pyrexia, and in their chief points of attack being the throat and the skin. The sequelæ of the two diseases are similar: suppuration in the lymphatic glands; ulceration of the ears; arthritic affections, with or without cardiac complication; kidney disease and dropsy; general or localized paralysis of the nervous system. Each and all these consequences have been met with after both diseases, yet the differences between them are too important and too numerous to permit of their effects being considered as different manifestations of the same disease. First, as the cases brought forward show, diphtheria may arise directly from scarlet fever, but the converse action is not met with. There are also other etiological differences; diphtheria is less energetically contagious, and is more frequently associated with local causes than scarlet fever, and is not so entirely dependent on the personal conveyance of infection for its spread. Scarlet fever prevails most in the autumn with us; diphtheria is less dependent upon season; nor is it influenced by heat or moisture, or by locality, for it occurs in India and Australia, and at considerable elevations. Another point of difference between the two diseases is, that

Health, Comfort, Convenience,

SECURED BY USING



SMITH'S PATENT VENTILATED SECTIONAL MATTRESS.

The attention of Physicians is respectfully directed to the advantages of this Ventilated Sectional Mattress. Made of best curled hair. Costs no more than the ordinary Mattress. **Cooler in Summer,** more comfortable at all times. The sections are interchangeable, and handled as easy as apillow, and a fresh sleeping surface every night thereby assured. Every Mattress guaranteed strictly as represented. **Common Mattresses made over** on the ventilated principle. Send for Illustrated Circular. Address,

PATENT VENTILATED MATTRESS CO.,
661 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dr. JEROME KIDDER'S

Highest Premium

ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

Highest Premium wherever Exhibited in Competition.

For ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which distinguishes the genuine Apparatus from the spurious, address **Dr. JEROME KIDDER,**
North East Cor. of 17th St. & 4th Ave., N. Y.

while scarlet fever is rarely associated with other complaints, diphtheritic affections are commonly met with in the course of various pyrexial disorders. In the report of the Diphtheria Sub-committee of the Epidemiological Society, it is recorded that of 122 cases in the epidemic of 1861, 57 occurred alone, 34 with scarlet fever, 9 with small pox, seven with measles, 6 with fever, and 3 each with ordinary sore throat, croup, and catarrh. The points of unlikeness in the nature and symptoms of the two diseases are too great to allow us to rank them as varieties of the same species: thus the rash of diphtheria is often absent, is very variable as to the time of its appearance, occurring seldom at the outset of the malady, and it may occur as late as the third week. Albuminuria is often found within two or three days of the commencement of diphtheria, whilst in scarlatina it seldom sets in until desquamation of the kidney has commenced. There is an absence of definiteness about the duration of symptoms in diphtheria, which marks it off from the regular sequence of events in scarlet fever; in the former, exudation may form on the fauces for six weeks or two months, without much affection of the cervical glands. The mode in which diphtheria localizes itself on the mucous membranes or on broken surfaces, separates it from any other disease. Different epidemics differ widely in the point selected for attack; often the larynx and bronchi have been seized, as well as the throat. But does scarlet fever ever attack the larynx? It is remarkable that in epidemics affecting other mucous membranes, with little fatality, the subsequent complications were frequent and troublesome. Lastly, does an attack of diphtheria confer any immunity from subsequent seizures? The susceptibility of the throat seems rather increased than diminished, while scarlatina seldom reappears in the same individual. It is evident that the two diseases are distinct, and yet that some very definite and close connection exists between them. It is not easy to point out wherein the bond consists; but it is possible that the relations of some other ferments may throw some light on the subject. M. Berthelot's discovery of an unorganized glucoic ferment derived from yeast (*Comptes Rendus*, vol. I, p. 980), and the fact that one fermentation by organized beings frequently prepares the way for a different one, suggest two ways in which the singular relation existing between scarlatina and diphtheria might be accounted for.

NEW REMEDIES

Chloral Hydrate and Camphor as a Local Application in Neuralgia.

It is stated that the intimate mixture of equal parts of chloral hydrate and camphor will produce a clear fluid which is of the greatest value as a local application in neuralgia. Mr. Lenox Browne relates (*Brit. Med. Journal*, March 7, 1874) that he has employed it, and induced professional friends to do so, and that in every case it afforded great, and in some, instantaneous relief. "Its success does not appear," he says, "to be at all dependent on the nerve affected, it being equally efficacious in neuralgia of the sciatic as of the trigeminus. I have found it of the greatest service in neuralgia of the larynx, and in relieving spasmodic cough of a nervous or hysterical character. It is only necessary to paint the mixture lightly over the painful part, and to allow it to dry. It never blisters, though it may occasion a tingling sensation of the skin. Has found it also an excellent application for toothache.—*Medical News.*

Croton-Chloral in Facial Neuralgia.

Dr. F. B. Lee reports the case of a lady, æt. 32, who had suffered for years from attacks of facial neuralgia, had had several teeth extracted, had been blistered behind the ears, and had tried numerous other means without avail. He prescribed croton-chloral in three-grain doses every four hours. After the third dose perfect ease was experienced, and although three months had elapsed, there had been no return of the disease.—*The British Medical Journal*, May 23, 1874.

Ozone Generator.

The purification of the air of chambers by means of ozone has been accomplished, theoretically at least, by the invention of an apparatus which consists of a basin of water with several glass tubes, open at both ends, and enclosing sticks of phosphorus. These tubes are so placed that one end rises somewhat above the surface of the water. The whole is covered with a glass shade, with several openings to admit the passage of the ozonized air. Evidently the great hindrance to the general adoption of such an instrument lies in the poisonous and inflammatory nature of the phosphorus, but the object seems so desirable, that it is to be hoped this difficulty will yet be overcome.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Ozone.

A paper by Professor Schone, "On the Reciprocal Behavior of Ozone and Water," has just appeared in the *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin.* The result of these observations goes to prove that ozone does not convert water into peroxide of hydrogen, and that ozone to a considerable extent is absorbed by water when passed through it, even at ordinary temperatures; but during this process no qualitative change was observed. Some of the ozone is lost during this absorption process, which Professor Schone attributes to conversion into common oxygen by the action of the water. At the same time, Dr. T. Moffat, of Hawarden, has published a paper in the *Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society*, in which, as the result of numerous observations and experiments, he is led to conclude that there is some connection between phosphoresence and ozone. He states, as is well known, that the brilliancy of phosphores-

I. B. SEELEY'S

TRUSS, SUPPORTER, AND BANDAGE ESTABLISHMENTS,
1347 Chestnut St., Phila., (near U. S. Mint,)
and 737 Broadway, N. Y., (opp. Astor Place.)
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons and Practitioners.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES,

Abdominal Supporters, and Pile Instruments.

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.—Perfect adaptation in form or power; free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or strapping unpleasantness (the fine steel springs coated with hard rubber, highly polished); cool, cleanly, light safe, and durable; unaffected by bathing; always reliable. Made in every desirable pattern, including the new **Hard Rubber Elastic Night Truss** unversally indorsed by the profession and practical dealers as the best mechanical supports known. Physicians' orders respectfully solicited.

***CAUTION*—BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. GENUINE STAMPED I. B. SEELEY.**

Manufacturer of Silk and Thread Elastic Surgical Hosiery. Belts, Bandages, etc., of superior quality, constantly in stock and made to order from *special* measurements. *Special attention* given to correct and careful adjustment. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

References by permission: Dr. D. HAYES AGNEW, Professor of Surgery in University of Pennsylvania; Dr. THOMAS G. MORTON, Surgeon to Pennsylvania Hospital; Dr. W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, Surgeon-in-Charge of United States Naval Hospital, and others.

OZONE GENERATOR.

By this simple, cheap, and reliable process, Ozone is generated in a continued stream of air, fit for inhaling, without causing the irritation to the respiratory organs, which is observed in Ozone generated by means of electric batteries. The principle utilized in this process is known to generate Ozone, and as such it will be recognized at once by chemists and physicians; it complies with the known Ozone tests, and oxydizes powerfully all oxydizable matters, which can be easily tested. The curative properties of Ozone are well known, but the lack of a ready, trustworthy and cheap mode of generating and applying it has limited its use very much. This apparatus enables every one to test the virtue of Ozone or Ozonized air as an antiseptic remedy, and its usefulness in affections of the respiratory organs. The apparatus, price, **$10, C. O. D.,** will be sent by express, or as may be directed; for disinfecting purposes, for filling large rooms, meters, etc., the apparatus is made to order. Address,

CHARLES HORNBOSTEL,
No. 56 (Room 26) Broadway, New York.

Orders filled by W. A. TOWNSEND, 177 Broadway, P. O. Box, 5108.

Dr. T. A. Hoffman's Apparatus for making Ozone largely, for hygienic purposes and without irritating the lungs, is the cheapest, best, and most available yet brought to my notice.

NEW YORK, *February*, 1875. W. W. HALL, M. D.

Sample mailed to Physicians on receipt of 20 cents.

Patented Jan. 12, 1875.

BARNES'
STANDARD
MEDICINE DROPPER.
60 Drops Distilled Water to a Fluidrachm.

The size of a drop depends altogether upon the article from which it is dropped. Therefore the necessity of a uniform standard in prescribing drops.

Dispensing an accurate Standard Drop, and forming a cork; can be kept in the bottle with the medicine. Price, $12.00 per gross. Discount to Jobbers.

J. BARNES & CO., 112 Broadway, New York.

cent bodies varies with the weather; that the glow-worm is more luminous in unsettled than in settled weather; and that the luminosity of the sea—produced, as is well known, by myriads of minute animals, especially the night-shining *Neries*—is a pretty sure precursor of storms. Dr. Moffat has found, when phosphoresence is scarcely perceptible or entirely absent, that similarly the ozone papers indicate a diminution or absence of ozone from the atmosphere. There are some points with regard to these statements that we should be disposed to criticise. For instance, the ever-varying amount of electricity in the atmosphere, which has a marked influence upon the development of ozone, does not appear to have been taken into account by Mr. Moffat.—*London Med. Times.*

The Value of Quinia in Accelerating Parturition.

Dr. O. B. Stafford, of New Boston, Ill., reports (*N. Y. Med. Journal*, Feb., 1875) several cases illustrating the value of quinia in accelerating parturition. In his first case, his patient had been in labor for twenty-four hours, but for two hours previous to his seeing her had been without any pain whatever. Found a well-dilated bag of waters presenting properly, but everything pertaining to active labor positively quiet. He gave her eight grains of sulphate of quinia at one dose, and in twenty minutes strong expulsive labor-pains set in, and in one hour labor was terminated.

In another case the patient had been in labor about eighteen hours, but aside from presentation of bag of waters and dilatation of os uteri to the size of a shilling, no progress had been made. After waiting two hours, and finding that manipulation about the os failed to produce any uterine contraction, Dr. Stafford gave her about seven grains of quinia. In thirty minutes, patient complained of strong bearing-down pains. Uterine walls hardened, dilatation was completed, and in one hour and a half delivery was completed.

One very remarkable feature Dr. Stafford finds presents itself in the administration of quinia in obstetrical cases. It does not produce that *spasmodic* uterine contraction which, in his hands at least, so frequently follows the giving of ergot; also an unusual freedom from flooding; the entire placental mass is dislodged with but little difficulty, the uterus contracts firmly, presenting that hard, woody feeling which is so pleasing to the careful obstetrician.

In all his cases, the mothers convalesced well. General nervous prostration did not ensue to so great an extent as we frequently observe. Lochial discharges were normal, and there was a marked freeness from malarial difficulties, puerperal fever, chills, etc., which are so prevalent in the Mississippi Valley.

"Would a little spirits now and then hurt me much?" asked a patient of his physician. "No," said the doctor; "a little spirits now and then would not hurt you much; but if you don't take any they wont hurt you at all.

Therapeutic and Physiological Action of Ipecacuanha and of its Alkaloids.

Dr. Polichronie has made, in M. Vulpian's laboratory, a series of very interesting researches in order to ascertain the mode of action of ipecac and emetin. M. Polichronie's conclusions are as follows:

1. Emetine is the true active principle of ipecacuanha; all the physiological, therapeutic and toxic properties possessed by this plant are due to the presence of its alkaloid.

2. In dysentery, as in diarrhœa, ipecac administered by injection possesses as active properties as when it is given by the mouth, according to the Brazilian method.

3. Ipecac by injection is one of the best forms of treatment which can be employed in cholera infantum; it may be supported for a long time without enfeebling young subjects.

Belladonna, etc., in Incontinence of Urine in Children.

In a paper read before the Obstetrical Society of Dublin, by Dr. Kennedy, he strongly advocated the following measures for the cure of this complaint:

1. Training patients to retain their water in the daytime as long as possible.

2. The use of the cold douche.

3. A moderate use of fluids towards night, and a total abstinence from *tea*.

4. The internal use of belladonna in gradually increasing doses, till its specific effects are produced. In referring to the action of this drug he mentioned one feature about it as regards children, namely, their small susceptibility to its action, and that they bear it very much better than adults.

Gelseminum in Facial Neuralgia.

Drs. Sawyer and Mackey highly recommend the employment of gelseminum for the purpose of relieving pain, especially in branches of the fifth nerve. The preparation used is a tincture made from two ounces of the coarsely-powdered root, macerated in a pint of rectified spirit; dose, five to twenty drops. The evidences of the physiological action of the drug are loss of sight, double vision, headache, and paralysis.—*British Medical Journal.*

Jaborandi.

Dr. Franz Riegel has lately administered this drug to several patients in the town hospital at Cologne, and has published the results of its employment in ten cases, viz.: exudation into the right pleura; chronic pneumonia, with acute nephritis; influenza (two cases), and convalescence from acute articular rheumatism. Dr. Riegel says that he thinks he does not go too far in asserting that jaborandi is an excellent diaphoretic and energetic sialagogue. Although it was in most of the cases difficult to produce sweating, even by the use of warm baths, etc., in every case the administration of the jaborandi was followed by abundant perspiration. To some of the patients a hot bath was given, for the sake of comparison, some

Jefferson Medical College,

PHILADELPHIA.

The next ANNUAL SESSION of the JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE will begin on MONDAY, 4th of OCTOBER, 1875, and will continue until the 1st of March, 1876.

PROFESSORS:

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D.,
General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy (Emeritus.)
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon.,
Institutes and Practice of Surgery.
ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M.D.,
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
B. HOWARD RAND, M.D.,
Chemistry.
JOHN B. BIDDLE, M.D.,
Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.
J. AITKEN MEIGS, M.D.,
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. M. DA COSTA, M.D.,
Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, M.D.,
General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.
THOMAS H. ANDREWS, M.D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A course of PRELIMINARY LECTURES open on MONDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.
Fees: For the full Winter course, $140; Matriculation, (paid once only,) $5; Graduation, $30; Dissecting Material, *free.*
The Annual Announcement will be sent, on application to

J. B. BIDDLE, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.

H. PLANTEN & SON,

(Established 1836.) **224 William Street, New-York,**

CAPSULES,

GUARANTEED RELIABLE.

Pure Copaiba; ditto with Cubebs; Cod Liver Oil; Turpentine; Tar; Pure Xylol; Castor Oil; Phosphorated Oil; Copaiba and Citrate of Iron; ditto with Sarsaparilla; Matico, also with Cubebs; Oil of Wormseed; Oil of Erigeron; Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus; and many other kinds.

Pure Sandalwood Oil, also with 1-10 Cassia added.

NEW PREPARATIONS ADDED CONTINUALLY.

EMPTY JUJUBE CAPSULES. (5 Sizes.)

Especially adapted and recommended for the easy administration of concentrated or nauseous solid medical substances. ☞ Samples and Price-lists sent on application.

Importers of Superior Norway Cod Liver Oil, Sole Agents for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

Dr. McINTOSH'S NATURAL Uterine Supporter.

This instrument is a uterine and abdominal supporter combined. The uterine stem is of highly polished hard rubber, which can be bent by immersion in hot water to exactly fit the shape of the vagina. It is suspended by two soft rubber tubes passing through the head of the stem and affording four points of support, instead of one or two, as others now in use, and so adapting itself to all the varying positions of the body. It will not interfere with any of life's private necessities; is not corrosive, and is lighter than if metallic. Cups are furnished for retroversion, anteversion or any of the flexions of the womb.

These instruments have received the indorsement and recommendation of the medical profession generally, and are now more in use than all similar instruments taken together.

Price to Physicians, $8; to Patients, $12.

Instruments can be sent by mail or express. If sent by mail postage will be 16 cents, which should be added to the remittance. For circulars and further information address,

Dr. McIntosh's Natural Uterine Supporter Co., *296 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.*

days before or after the jaborandi; and they declared that they preferred the jaborandi, on account of the less amount of inconvenience which attended its use. The sialagogue effect was distinctly present in eight of the cases; in two it was not observed; perhaps, Dr. Riegel suggests, there was an increased flow of saliva, but it was swallowed by the patients. (The two cases were, one of influenza, and one of chronic pneumonia.) There was no evidence of any notable increase of the bronchial secretion. The injection of the jaborandi was in no case followed by a great primary elevation of temperature, such as occurs when perspiration is induced by restricting the loss of heat. Observations by means of the sphygmograph, were made on the pulse in two cases from the results of which Dr. Riegel infers that jaborandi produces relaxation of the arteries, and increased power of the heart. As after-effects, hiccough and eructations were observed sometimes, also vomiting; these, perhaps, being consequences of swallowing the saliva. In two cases slight *malaise* was produced; and in two there was some faintness, with transient *muscæ volitantes*, and disturbance of vision. There was frequently an increased desire to pass urine. All these after-effects were moderate in degree, and soon passed off; so slight indeed were they that the patients always declared themselves ready for a repetition of the dose. The preparation used by Dr. Riegel was the powdered leaves, in packets weighing about a drachm, and marked as 'One dose of Dr. Continho's jaborandi.'' In one case he divided the dose into two; in all the others he gave the whole quantity, after infusing it for a quarter of an hour.

M. Vulpian finds that the diaphoretic action of jaborandi is much reduced by the previous administration of atropia. — *British Medical Journal*, Feb. 20.

Hydrastin in Gonorrhœa.

"As far as internal treatment is concerned, I merely give in the first stage a saline aperient, to be continued three times daily for four or five days, together with the following injection: hydrastin, one drachm; solution of morphia (Magendie's), two drachms; acacia mucilage to four ounces: to be used three times daily. This I have employed when inflammation ran very high, without even the slightest ill effects, and have used it in every stage of gonorrhœa with the most beneficial results when every other treatment, both internally and locally, had failed, including red sandalwood oil. But there is one remark I wish to make regarding the use of injections, which medical men generally forget, and that is, to tell their patients to micturate previous to its use. Unless this is done, injections in gonorrhœa are useless. Hydrastin is used very much in different parts of the United States, and very successfully. My last patient was a farmer, who had a gleety discharge for seven months. His medical man had quite wearied him out with injections, etc., all to no purpose. I at once tried the hydrastin, and in two weeks he was quite well."—J. N. Bredin, F.R.C.S.I., in *London Lancet*.

Chemical Brevities.

How to Deprive Iodine of its Stain.

Add a few drops of carbolic acid to the tincture, and it will not stain; moreover, the tincture is more efficacious, and its action more certain. M. Boggs recommends the following formula for use in injections: Alcoholic tincture iodine, 3 grammes; carbolic acid, 6 drops; glycerin, 30 grammes; distilled water, 150 grammes.—*Exchange.*

Preserving Fresh Meat.

The preservation of fresh meat for a number of weeks at the present season of the year is attended with no difficulty. In warmer weather, and in places where ice is neither cheap nor plentiful, it is less simple. For those who have no ice cellars, Kaffmann, of Berlin, recommends an atmosphere of sulphurous acid, generated in this simple manner: The head is taken out of a molasses hogshead, or tight cask of any kind, and hooks attached to the underside of the head, and on these hooks the meat is hung. A dish with some pieces of sulphur is placed in the cask, and the sulphur ignited, and the head replaced airtight. This operation is occasionally repeated. Meat placed in this apparatus is kept fresh and sound for ten days in midsummer, without acquiring the slightest smell or taste of the sulphur.—*Exchange.*

Archiv der Pharmacie.

December, 1873.

Examination of Water, with Reference to Health. E. Buchardt.—Bad drinking water is supposed to induce disease from its organic matter in various stages of decay. This organic matter in thickly settled places proceeds from decaying vegetable and animal substances containing more or less nitrogen and alkali; and the more unstable its condition is, the more dangerous to health it is thought to be, although how it induces disease is a problem yet to be solved. It is seldom that decaying products, like NH^3, H^2S, and CH^4, exist in well water so abundantly as to be readily detected; but when that is the case, the water, according to the writer, may be rejected as unhealthy. Great stress is laid on NHO^3, not so much because it is itself injurious to health, as because it indicates the presence of decaying nitrogenous matter. Chlorides and sulphates are usually, though not always, present together in well water, and often proceed from decaying matter. Finally, the methods are described which the writer deems best for detecting and estimating ClH^2SO^4, HNO^3, CaO, MgO, and organic substances.

Formation of Sugar in Animals. A. Bernard.—It is said that a solution of cane sugar injected into the veins of an animal, will reappear in the urine, while a solution of grape sugar, treated in like manner, will be absorbed

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS, ISSUED SINCE JANUARY, 1874.

*** *Supplied by the Publisher of* THE PHYSICIAN'S MONITOR, *free of postage.*

Aitkin W. Outlines of the Science and Practice of Medicine. 8vo. Cloth.....$5.00
Allen H. Studies in the Facial Region. 8vo. Wood cuts, cloth..... 2.00
Allen H. Comparative Anatomy & Medical Zoology. 2d edition. 8vo, cloth..... 2.00
Allen N. Med. Problems of the Day. Paper. 50
Anderson McCall. Eczema; its Pathology and Treatment. 3d edition. 8vo..... 2.75
Barker F. Puerperal Diseases. 8vo, clo.. 5.00
Barnes R. Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women. Illustrations. 8vo, cloth..... 5.00
Beard G. M. Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity. Illus. Muslin.. 6.25
Bellamy E. The Student's Guide to Surgical Anatomy. Illus. 12mo, cloth..... 2.25
Biddle J. B. Materia Medica, for the use of Students. 6th edit. Illus. 8vo, cloth..... 4.00
Bloxam C. L. Laboratory Teaching. 3d edit. Illus. Crown 8vo..... 2.00
Bradley S. M. Manual of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. Illus. 3d edit..... 2.50
Brown F. H. Med. Reg. of State of Mass.. 2.00
Bucknill & Tuke. A Manual of Physiological Medicine. 8vo..... 8.00
Butlers S. W. Medical Reg. of U. S. clo.. 6.00
Buzzard T. On Syphilitic Nervous Affections. 12mo, cloth..... 1.75
Carpenter W. B. The Microscope and its Revelations. 5th edition. Illus..... 5.50
Carpenter W. B. Principles of Mental Physiology. 12mo, cloth..... 3.00
Chambers T. K. Manual of Diet and Regimen, in Health and Sickness. 8vo, cloth..... 2.75
Clay C. Complete Hand-book of Obstetric Surgery. 3d edition..... 2.25
Cohen J. S. Croup in its Relations to Tracheotomy..... 1.00
Corson J. W. The Treatment of Pleurisy.. 50
Davis N. S. Clinical Lectures on Various Important Diseases. 12mo, cloth..... 1.75
Dickson J. T. Medicine in Relation to the Mind. Illus. 8vo, cloth..... 3.50
Dobell H. On Winter Cough (Catarrh, etc.). 3d edition. 8vo..... 3.50
Druitt R. The Surgeon's Vade-Mecum. 10th edition. Illustrated..... 5.00
Dunn F. Veterinary Medicines; their Action and Uses. 4th edition, cloth..... 6.00
Dutcher A. P. Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Pathology and Treatment. Cloth..... 3.00
Farabeuf L. H. Ligation of Arteries. Ill. 1.75
Flint A. Essays on Conservative Medicine. 1.38
Flint A. The Physiology of Man. Clo.... 4.50
Foster & Balfour. Elements of Embryology. 12mo..... 2.25
Fothergill J. M. The Maintenance of Health. 8vo..... 5.00
Fox W. Diseases of the Stomach. 8vo.... 2.00
Frey. Histology & Histochemistry of Man. 5.00
Gorton D. A. The Drift of Medical Philosophy. Cloth..... 75
Griffith R. E. Universal Formulary. 8vo.. 5.50
Hammond W. A. Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System. 8vo..... 3.50
Hartshornes H. Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Cloth..... 2.63
Hartshornes H. Conspectus of the Medical Sciences. 2d edition, cloth..... 4.25
Hartshornes H. Hand-book of Anatomy and Physiology. 2d edition..... 1.75
Hinton J. Physiology for Practical Use..
Hoffmann F. Manual of Chemical Analysis. Illus. 8vo, cloth..... 3.00
Holden E. The Sphygmograph; Physiological and Pathological Indications. Ill. 8vo.... 3.00
Howe J. W. The Breath, and Diseases which give it a Fetid Odor. 12mo..... 1.00
Howe J. W. Emergencies and How to Treat them. 8vo, cloth..... 3.00
Jackson A. R. Chicago Medical Register. 2.00
Jones Sieveking & Paynes. Path. Anat....$6.00
Keen W. W. Early History of Pract. Anat. 50
Kohlrausch F. An Introduction to Physical Measurement..... 2.50
Kuss E. New Manual of Physiology. Clo. 2.50
Lincoln D. F. Electro-Therapeutics; Manual of Medical Electricity. 12mo..... 1.50
Lochman C. L. German Pharmacopœia..
Loomis A. L. Lectures on Diseases of the Respiratory Organs..... 5.00
Maudsley H. Responsibility in Mental Diseases. 12mo, cloth..... 1.50
Mayn R. G. Medical Vocabulary. Post. 8vo. 3.50
Meigs & Pepper. Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children. 5th edit., cloth..... 6.00
Miller W. A. Introduction to the Study of Inorganic Chemistry. 12mo..... 1.50
Minor F. C. Erysipelas & Child-bed Fever. 2.00
Murchison C. Functional Derangement of the Liver..... 1.75
Murray J. Pathology & Treatment of Cholera. 12mo..... 1.00
Parrish E. A Treatise on Pharmacy. 8vo 5.50
Parker L. The Treatment of Syphilitic Diseases by Mercurial Vapor-Bath. Cloth.... 1.50
Pavy F. W. Treatise on Food & Dietetics.. 4.75
Peugnet E. Nature of Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen. Cloth..... 1.25
Purdy A. E. M. Medical Register of N. Y. 2.50
Reese J. J. Manual of Toxicology. Cloth. 5.00
Reynolds J. R. Lectures on Clinical Uses of Electricity. 2d edit. 12mo, cloth..... 1.25
Ringer S. Hand-book of Therapeutics.... 4.25
Roberts F. T. Hand-book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine..... 5.00
Ryan M. Philosophy of Marriage..... 1.00
Salter J. A. Dental Pathology of Surgery. 4.50
Sayre L. A. Manual of the Treatment of Club-Foot. 2d edition..... 1.00
Sieveking E. H. The Medical Adviser in Life Insurance..... 2.25
Steiners. Diseases of Children. 8vo, clo.. 3.50
Stille A. Therapeutics and Materia Medica. 4th edition. 2 vols., cloth.....10.00
Stone W. D. An Epitome of Therapeutics. 4.25
Swain W. P. Surgical Emergencies and Immediate Treatment of. 8vo, cloth..... 2.00
Tanner T. H. A Memoranda of Poisons... 75
Taylor P. W. Syphilitic Lesions of the Osseous System in Children..... 2.50
Thomas T. G. Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women. 4th edition..... 5.00
Thompson Sir H. On Diseases of Urinary Organs..... 2.50
Thorowgood I. C. Student's Guide to Materia Medica..... 2.50
Transactions of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine. 2d Series. Vol. I..... 4.00
Transactions of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia..... 4.00
Tyson J. Guide to the Examination of the Urine. Cloth..... 1.50
Van Buren & Keys. Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Cloth..... 5.00
Wagner R. A Hand-book of Chemical Technology. 8vo, cloth..... 5.00
Walton H. Treatise Diseases of the Eye.. 9.00
Waters A. T. H. On Diseases of the Chest; Pathology and Treatment. Cloth..... 5.00
West C. Diseases of Infancy & Childhood.. 4.50
Westmoreland J. G. Treatise on Acology and Therapeutics. Illus. 8vo, cloth..... 4.50
Wilkes & Moxon. Lectures on Pathological Anatomy..... 6.50
Williams W. Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine. Cloth.....10.00
Wood H. C. Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Toxicology. Cloth..... 5.50
Wythes J. H. Physician's Dose and Symptom-Book. 11th edition. 12mo, cloth..... 1.25
Ziemssen H. Von. Cyclopœdia of the Practice of Medicine Sub..... 5.00

by the system, from which it is inferred that the former is not nutritious, and that the latter is. Cane sugar is said to be changed by the digestive organs into grape sugar, and thus an innutritious material becomes nutritious. The same change takes place in plants. Healthy blood contains sugar, while the blood of diseased animals is said to contain none. If sugar be taken into the stomach, only a certain amount will be taken up by the system, the rest will be excreted by the kidneys; and if no sugar be taken into the stomach, still the blood will contain sugar. In animals the organ which secretes sugar is supposed to be the liver, for the blood before entering the liver is said to be free from sugar, and on leaving the liver it contained it.

Distribution of Iron in the Constituents of the Blood. Boussingault. — Three constituents of the blood of a fattened cow, fibrine, blood corpuscles, and albumen, were examined, with the following results:

Fibrine contains	.0466	per cent of iron.
Blood corpuscles,	.3500	" "
Albumen,	.0863	" "

The corpuscles contain, therefore, seven times more iron than fibrine, and four times more than the albumen.

Chemical Researches on the Brain. M. Gobley. — The cerebral pulp contains:

Water, about	80 per cent.
Albumen,	1 "
Cephaline,	7 "
Cholesterine,	1 "

The proportion of cerebrine in the brain is about 3 per cent.; of lecithine, about 5.5 per cent. Oleine and margarine could not be detected. The amount of soluble salts was found to be 0.5 per cent., and extractive substances (among which were detected inosite, creatine, and xanthine) 1.5 per cent. The salts consist of potassic phosphate, sodic carbonate, and calcic and magnesic phosphate. The chemical properties of the organic constituents are briefly sketched. The brain immediately after death has no effect on the color of litmus paper, but soon—before there are other evidences of decomposition—the reaction is acid.

Longevity in Germany.

At the last Prussian census, there were found to be living in Berlin 12,251 persons who were born before the end of the last century. Among them, 3 men and 6 women were 91 years old; 4 men and 9 women 92 years old; 1 man and 5 women, 93 years; 10 persons were 94 years of age; 4 women were 96 years old; 2 men and two women, 97; and another woman, 101. Of the persons between 90 and 100 years of age, 5 were unmarried, 5 married, 57 widowed, and 1 divorced. A widow named Najelsky died on February 10th at Kamionken, near Lotzen, at the age of 103. She is said to have been extraordinarily active, even in her hundreth year. A man died a fortnight ago at the age of 105, at Horitz, in Bohemia. —*Exchange.*

Editorial.

In again presenting the Monitor to the medical profession, we have to acknowledge the great benefits which we have derived from exchanges with this journal. It has been our endeavor in the present instance, to glean all the valuable information in relation to medicine and allied subjects, in our power, and to present the same in the most comprehensive form; and it shall be our ambition to make each succeeding number superior to its predecessor. We shall be most happy to publish communications from the profession on any branch of medical science which they may favor us with.

In the present volume will be found a complete table of the medical journals published in this country, and also a full description of the medical and pharmaceutical institutions in the United States, together with a list of all the new books issued since January, 1874.

The attention of purchasers of Medical Books are directed to the announcement of the publisher on the 2d cover page of this number. He has superior facilities for supplying this class of works, which enables him to furnish these publications at rates, varying from ten to twenty per cent lower than the regular prices of the respective publishers.

We take pleasure in noticing a very accurate and ingenious little instrument called "Barnes' Standard Medicine Dropper," as being one of the most convenient and reliable instruments for the purpose that we have ever seen.

Braithwaite's Retrospect.

More than one-third of a century has passed since we first republished this standard resurvey of all the notable discoveries in the science of medicine. Within its semi-annual issues is condensed an admirable digest of all that is newest and most important pertaining to the medical science, as gleaned from the best medical journals of this country and Europe. The successive issues constitute in themselves a medical library; and such students and practitioners as desire to keep pace with the progress of the science will find it difficult to dispense with this compendium. A detailed account of the object of this "half-yearly" *Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* will be found on page 32 of this journal.

Physicians' Hand-Book of Practice.

The profession have proved their high appreciation of this standard work by a liberal and continuous support. Year after year of its nineteen annual issues it has increased in circulation, and now stands confessedly the best of its class. We need not say that we feel gratified at this truest of all praise—a rapidly increasing subscription.

On the 2d cover page we give detailed information about it.

A Useful Epitome.

We are in receipt of a neat and useful publication by Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, the *Pharmaceutical Epitome.* It contains a great deal of useful information, such as doses, medical properties and formulæ. They can be obtained gratuitously. This is an enterprising house and their products stand very high.

Ozone as a Curative Agent.

Ozone has long been known as a most powerful oxidizer, and considerable attention has been given to it for some years back as a curative agent in different diseases, and especially those of the respiratory organs. This has led inventive minds to form an apparatus for generating ozone suitable for therapeutical purposes, the best one of which we have recently tested with great success in our own practice. We refer to Dr. T. A. Hoffman's apparatus for generating ozone.

We append the certificate of Dr. J. Von Meyer in support of our views of the apparatus:

New York, April 22, 1875.

C. Hornbostel, Esq., 56 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir,—I have used the apparatus for generating ozone (Dr. T. A. Hoffman's patent) quite extensively of late, and have found the ozone generated a very efficient remedial agent in throat diseases. The result obtained by it in a stubborn case of asthma has been highly gratifying. I am using it now in several old cases, and shall take pleasure in reporting the results.

Respectfully, J. Von Meyer, M.D.

209 West 34th Street.

Soft Capsules by Dundas Dick.

Extract of a letter from George J. Wenck, of the 22d of March, 1875.

"I am happy to be able to announce to you that the Soft Capsule supplants all the solid preparations, native and domestic."

Dundas Dick having demanded the authorization for publishing the above extract, Wenck replied to him on April 20th, 1875:—

"In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, you are free to make use of all that I have said in favor of the medicinal preparations of Dundas Dick, for I believe them superior to all others in the market."

New Method of Curing Rupture.

We call the attention of physicians to the peculiar merits of the Elastic Truss whose advertisement appears in this number of the Monitor. This Truss is rapidly superceding all other trusses in the treatment of rupture. Its peculiar characteristics are that it is worn comfortably night as well as day, retaining rupture in all cases, in perfect security, effecting a perfect and permanent cure, even in cases where no other truss can be worn. The evident superiorty of the Elastic Truss over all varieties of metal trusses is so apparent that numerous worthless imitations of the genuine Elastic Truss are now imposed upon the community in some parts of the country. Of course it must be understood in the above expression of our opinion, that we refer only to the genuine Elastic Truss manufactured by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N.Y. City.

A Blessing to the Sick, and a Boon to the Well.

It has long seemed a hopeless effort to make a mattress that would be as easy as a feather bed, without having its defects and expense. This is now achieved. Mr. F. A. Brautigam's Patent Ventilated Sectional Mattress, a skillful yet simple arrangement of cylindrical cushions, has all these desirable qualities. It can be taken apart and packed in a trunk; it can be arranged as a bed in a few seconds; it admits of a free circulation of air; it can never become depressed permanently in one part and swollen in another; it can be made of almost any material; Hotels and Hospitals must have them, and Private Houses will, as soon as their manifold good qualities are known. A brief, but clear description of this splendid Mattress, will be found on page 21 of this issue of the Monitor, and we would especially recommend this important invention to the consideration of the medical profession.

Pure Soap for Medicinal Uses.

We trust our readers will not overlook the announcement, facing the contents, page 1, of the Packer Manufacturing Co. Their *Purified Pine Tar Soap* is now recognized by the leading physicians of the country, as an excellent remedy for local and skin diseases. It combines the purity of the best Castile Soap, with the healing properties of refined Pine Tar. As an evidence of their faith in its merits, the Proprietors will mail free, on receipt of postage (6 cents), to any physician requesting it, a cake of their "All-healing Tar Soap."

Electro-Medical Machines.

The highest premium was again awarded Dr. Jerome Kidder's Electro-Medical Apparatus, by the American Institute last November. Dr. Kidder's admirable Multiple Coil Machines, having all the currents under control, and other means to command their perfect operation, seems to satisfy the demands of advanced scientific practitioners. An engraved facsimile of the latest issued medal for the superior merits of this apparatus will be seen by referring to Dr. Kidder's advertisement.

WARNER & CO.'S

Phosphorus Pills.

Per Hundred.

PIL: PHOSPHORI COMP., each containing Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; Ext. Nux Vom. gr. ¼, ... *Price, $2.00*

PIL: PHOSPHORI ET NUCIS VOM.—Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$; Ext. Nux Vom., gr. ⅛, ... *Price, $2 00*

PIL: PHOSPHORUS IRON AND NUX VOMICA.—Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; Ferri. Carb. Val., gr. 1; Ext. Nuc Vomicæ, gr. ¼, *Price, $2.00*

Also, PIL: PHOSPHORI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, and PIL: PHOSPHORI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, *Price, $1.00*

Phosphorus is an important constituent of the animal economy, particularly of the brain and nervous system, and is regarded as a valuable remedy for the following diseases:—

Lapse of Memory, Impotency, Softening of the Brain, Loss of Nerve Power, Phthisis, Paralysis and Neuralgia.

The Pilular form has been deemed the most desirable for the administration of Phosphorus. It is in a perfect state of subdivision, as it is incorporated with the material while in solution, and is not extinguished by oxidation.

THIS *method of preparing Phosphorus has been discovered and brought to* PERFECTION *by us*, and is thus presented in its elementary state, free from repulsive qualities, which have so long militated against the use of this potent and valuable remedy. This is a matter requiring the notice of the physician, and under all circumstances the administration of Phosphorus should be guarded with the greatest care.

PHOSPHORUS AS A REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.

Prof. J. Ashburton Thompson contributed a valuable paper to the "*London Practitioner*," on the use of Phosphorus for the above-named complaint, large doses being employed by him (the 1-25 gr. or more) and with marvelous success. He records 18 cases, and arranges them in three classes—Acute Primary Attacks, Acute Recurrent Attacks, and Chronic Cases. Six cases occur in each class. In the first class the ages ranged between 25 and 46; in the second, between 30 and 40; in the third, between 24 and 40.

Some of the patients suffered from Trigeminal, some from Cervico-Occipital, some from Cervico-Brachial Neuralgia, and one in the second class from Sciatica. *All the cases in the first two classes were cured;* of the third class, three were cured, one of the patients having been afflicted 16 years, without a week's freedom from pain.

PHOSPHORUS AS A NERVE TONIC.

Its use is supported by no less authority than Prof. Delpech, Prof. Fisher, of Berlin, Dr. Eames, (in the *Dublin Journal,*) Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Hammond, of New York. The special treatment indicated in these cases is: 1st. Complete rest of mind, especially abstention from all occupations resembling that upon which the mind has been overworked; 2d. The encouragement of any new hobby or study not in itself painful, which the patient might select; 3d. Tranquility to the senses, which expressly give in these cases incorrect impressions, putting only those objects before them calculated to soothe the mind; 4th. A very nourishing diet, especially of shell-fish; 5th. *The internal administration of Phosphorus in Pilular form, prepared by WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.*

PILLS SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF LIST PRICES.

IMPORTANT NEW REMEDIES.

(VINUM FERRI CUM CIBO.)

WARNER & CO.

Wine OF Iron WITH Beef.

Liebig's Ext: Beef, Citrate of Iron and Malaga Wine.

TONIC, NUTRITIVE, STIMULANT.

THIS preparation possesses, in the highest degree, the valuable properties of its ingredients so combined as to form a pleasant remedy for Debility, Exhaustion, Impoverishment of the Blood, Convalescence, &c.

DOSE—One tablespoonful containing 2 grs. Cit: Iron and the virtues of one ounce of Beef.

In Pints per Doz. $8.00.

(Vinum Ferri, Cibi et Cinchonoæ.)

Warner & Co.

Wine of Iron with Beef

AND

CINCHONA.

Nutritive, Tonic and Antiperiodic.

The value of this preparation will be readily recognized by the scientific practitioner, embodying as it does the blood-making and life-sustaining elements which this combination affords for the relief of Exhaustion, Debility, Impoverishment of the Blood, Convalescence, Chlorosis, &c.

An adult dose is one tablespoonful one hour before meals. To children given in proportion.

In Pints per Doz. $10.00.

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Manufacturers of

Sugar-Coated Pills, Fluid Extracts, &c.

No. 154 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	ORGANIZED.	PRESIDENT, OR DEAN.
I. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.			
1. "*Regular*" *System.*			
Medical College of Alabama	Mobile, Ala.	....	William H. Anderson, M.D.
Toland Medical College	San Francisco, Cal.	1864	R. Beverly Cole, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of University of the Pacific	" " "	1859	
Medical Department of Yale College	New-Haven, Ct.	1813	Chas. A. Lindsley, M.D., Dean.
Medical College of Georgia	Augusta, Ga.	1832	L. A. Dugas, M.D., LL.D., Dean.
Savannah Medical College	Savannah, Ga	1856	W. Duncan, M.D., Dean.
Atlanta Medical College	Atlanta, Ga.	1855	
Rush Medical College	Chicago, Ill.	1842	Joseph W. Freer, M.D., Pres.
Chicago Medical College (Med. Depart. of N. Western Univer.)	" "	1859	N. S. Davis, A.M., M.D., Dean.
Indiana Medical College	Indianapolis, Ind.	1869	J. A. Comingor, M.D., Sec.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk, Iowa.	1849	J. C. Hughes, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Iowa State University	Iowa City, Iowa.	1870	W. F. Peck, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of the University of Louisville	Louisville, Ky.	1857	J. M. Bodine, M.D. Dean.
Louisville Medical School	" "	....	
Kentucky School of Medicine	" "	....	
Medical Department of the University of Louisiana	New-Orleans, La.	1536	
Medical School of Maine (Med. Depart. of Bowdoin College)	Brunswick, Me.	1820	C. F. Brackett, M.D., Sec.
Medical Department of Washington University	Baltimore, Md.	1867	C. W. Chancellor, M.D., Dean.
School of Medicine of the University of Maryland	" "	1507	J. J. Chisholm, M.D., Dean.
Medical School of Howard University	Boston, Mass.	....	Calvin Ellis, M.D., Dean.
New-England Female Medical College	" "	1848	Stephen Tracy, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Michigan University	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1850	Abram Sager, M.A., M.D., Dean.
Detroit Medical College	Detroit, Mich.	1868	Theo. A. McGraw, M.D., Sec.
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis, Mo.	1840	John S. Moore, M.D., Dean.
St. Louis Medical College	" "	1842	J. T. Hodgson, M.D., Dean.
Medical College of Kansas City	Kansas City, Mo.	1870	James Chew, M.D., Dean.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	" "	1868	S. S. Todd, M.D., President.
Medical Department of Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	1796	Asa D. Smith, D.D., LL.D.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	New-York City, N. Y	1807	James W. McLane, M.D., Sec.
Albany Medical College	Albany, N. Y.	1839	
Medical Department of the University of New-York	New-York City, N. Y	1841	J. W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., Pres.
Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary	" " "	1865	Emily Blackwell, M.D., Sec.
Medical Department of the University of Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.	1846	Julius F. Miner, M.D., Dean.
Long Island College Hospital	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1860	S. G. Armor, M.D., Dean.
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New-York City, N. Y	1861	Austin Flint, Jr., M.D., Sec.
Syracuse Medical College	Syracuse, N. Y.	1872	F. Hyde, M. D., Dean.
Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1819	James Graham, M.D., Dean.
Cleveland Medical College	Cleveland, Ohio.	1843	J. L. Cassels, M.D., LL.D., Dean.
Starling Medical College	Columbus, Ohio.	1847	Francis Carter, M.D., Dean.
College of Medicine and Surgery	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1851	S. S. Lawson, M.D., Dean.
Miami Medical College	" "	1862	George Mendenhall, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of the University of Wooster	Cleveland, Ohio.	....	G. C. E. Weber, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Willamette University	Salem, Oregon	....	Daniel Payton, M.D.
Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	1765	R. E. Rogers, M.D., Dean.
Jefferson Medical College	" "	1826	B. Howard Rand, M.D., Dean.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania	" "	1850	E. H. Cleveland, M.D., Sec.
Medical Department of Lincoln University	Oxford, Pa.	....	Isaac N. Rendall, D.D., Pres.
Medical College of the State of South-Carolina	Charleston, S. C.	1824	George E. Trescot, M.D., Dean
Medical Department of University of South-Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	....	
Medical Department of the University of Nashville	Nashville, Tenn.	1850	T. B. Buchanan, M.D., Sec.
Memphis Medical Coll. (Med. Depart. of Cumberland Univer.)	Memphis, Tenn.	....	A. Erskine, M.D., Dean.
Texas Medical College	Galveston, Tex.	1868	
Medical Department of Vermont University	Burlington, Vt.	....	P. Collier, Ph.D., M.D.
Medical Department of the University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	1825	S. Maupin, A.M., M.D.
Medical College of Virginia	Richmond, Va.	1838	James B. McCaw, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Georgetown College	Washington, D. C.	1850	Johnson Eliot, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Columbian College	" "	1838	John C. Riley, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Howard University	" "	1867	Robert Reyburn, M.D., Dean.
2. "*Eclectic*" *System.*			
Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery	Chicago, Ill.	1868	Milton Jay, M.D., Dean.
Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1844	John M. Scudder, M.D., Dean.
Eclectic Medical College	New-York City, N. Y	1866	
Eclectic Medical College	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848	
Eclectic Medical College	Macon, Ga.	...	
3. "*Homœopathic*" *System.*			
Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago, Ill.	1859	F. A. Lord, M.D., Registrar.
Homœopathic Medical College	St. Louis, Mo.	1858	
Homœopathic Medical College	New-York City, N. Y	1859	Carroll Dunham, M.D., Dean.
New-York Medical College for Women	" "	1863	
Homœopathic Hospital College	Cleveland, Ohio.	1849	H. F. Biggar, D.D., Registrar.
Homœopathic Medical College for Women	" "	1868	
Hahnemann Medical College	Philadelphia, Pa.	1847	H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Dean.
II. PHARMACEUTICAL.			
California Pharmaceutical Society	San Francisco, Cal.	....	
Chicago College of Pharmacy	Chicago, Ill.	1859	A. E. Ebert, Dean.
Indiana Pharmaceutical Society	Indianapolis, Ind.	....	
Department of Pharmacy, Iowa Wesleyan University	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.	....	John Wheeler, D.D., President.
Kansas College of Pharmacy	Leavenworth, Kan.	....	
Louisville College of Pharmacy	Louisville, Ky.	....	F. C. Miller, Secretary.
Maryland College of Pharmacy	Baltimore, Md.	1841	J. Brown Baxley, President.
School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1868	A. B. Prescott, M.D.
East-Saginaw Valley Pharmaceutical Association	East-Saginaw, Mich.	....	
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston, Mass.	1867	
New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association	——, N. J.	....	
Newark Pharmaceutical Association	Newark, N. J.	....	
College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York	New-York City, N. Y	1829	Edward L. Milhau, Secretary.
College of Pharmacy of Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio.	1865	
Cincinnati College of Pharmacy	Cincinnati, Ohio.	....	
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	Philadelphia, Pa.	1821	Robert Bridges, M.D., Dean.
Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Society	Providence, R. I.	....	
School of Pharmacy of Howard University	Washington, D. C.	....	General O. O. Howard.
Washington Pharmaceutical Society	" "	....	R. B. Ferguson.
School of Pharmacy of Georgetown College	" "	1870	

MEDICAL JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

*** SUPPLIED BY THE PUBLISHER OF "BRAITHWAITE" AT THE PUBLISHER'S LOWEST RATES.

	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	ISSUED.	PRICE.
1847	Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal	California, San Francisco	Monthly	$5 00
1872	Western Lancet	" "	"	3 00
1837	Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal	Georgia, Atlanta	"	3 00
1871	Southern Medical Record	" "	"	2 50
1859	Chicago Medical Examiner	Illinois, Chicago	Semi-monthly	3 00
1862	" " Investigator	" "	Monthly	3 00
1843	" " Journal	" "	"	3 00
		" "		4 00
1874	" Journal Nervous and Mental Diseases	" "	"	
1868	" Pharmacist	" "	Monthly	1 50
1870	Indiana Journal of Medicine	Indiana, Indianapolis	"	1 50
1867	Leavenworth Medical Herald	Kansas, Leavenworth	"	3 00
1864	Louisville American Practitioner	Kentucky, Louisville	"	3 00
1857	Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal	" "	"	5 00
1873	New-Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal	Louisiana, New-Orleans	Quarterly	5 00
1868	Baltimore American Journal Dental Science	Maryland, Baltimore	Monthly	2 50
1873	" Physician and Surgeon	" "	"	1 00
1828	Boston Medical and Surgical Journal	Massachusetts, Boston	Weekly	5 00
1865	" Journal of Chemistry	" "	Monthly	1 00
1844	" New-England Medical Gazette	" "	"	3 00
1862	Detroit American Observer	Michigan, Detroit	"	2 50
1865	" Review of Medicine and Pharmacy	" "	"	2 00
	Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal	Minnesota, St. Paul	"	3 00
1871	Kansas City Medical Journal	Missouri, Kansas City	Bi-monthly	2 00
1864	St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal	" St. Louis	"	3 00
1867	" Missouri Dental Journal	" "	Monthly	3 00
1873	" American Medical Journal	" "	"	2 00
1860	Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal	New-York, Buffalo	"	3 00
1844	Utica American Journal of Insanity	" Utica	Quarterly	5 00
1861	New-Lebanon Journal of Materia Medica	" New-Lebanon	Monthly	1 00
1870	North American Journal Homœopathy	New-York City	"	4 00
	New-York Hygiene	" "	Bi-weekly	
1867	" Medical Record	" "	Weekly	5 00
1856	" Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette	" "	Monthly	1 50
1845	" Medical Journal	" "	"	4 00
1874	" Medical Review	" "	"	2 00
1874	" Medical Union	" "	"	3 00
1873	" Sanitarian	" "	"	3 00
1871	" Science of Health (S. R. Wells)	" "	"	2 00
1868	" American Journal Obstetrics	" "	Quarterly	5 00
1871	" New Remedies	" "	"	2 00
1870	" Physician and Pharmacist	" "	"	50
1865	" Journal of Applied Chemistry	" "	Monthly	2 00
1845	" London Lancet (republication)	" "	"	5 00
1840	" Braithwaite's Retrospect (republication)	" "	Semi-annual	2 50
1870	" Ophthalmology and Otology	" "	" "	5 00
1870	" Physician's Monitor	" "	Annually	25
1874	" Johnston's Dental Miscellany	" "	Monthly	2 50
1874	" Journal Homœopathy	" "	"	3 00
1845	Cincinnati Dental Register	Ohio, Cincinnati	"	2 50
1841	" Eclectic Medical Journal	" "	"	2 00
1857	" Lancet and Observer	" "	"	3 00
1873	" Medical Advance	" "	"	3 00
1872	" Medical News	" "	"	1 50
1837	" Physio-Medical Recorder	" "	"	1 50
1866	Cleveland (Ohio) Medical and Surgical Reporter	" Cleveland	"	1 50
1871	Cincinnati Clinic	" Cincinnati	Weekly	2 00
1870	Philadelphia Medical Times	Pennsylvania Philadelphia	"	5 00
1847	" Medical and Surgical Reporter	" "	"	5 00
1870	" American Chemist	" "	Monthly	5 00
1868	" American Journal Homœopathic Materia Medica	" "	"	2 00
1828	" American Journal Pharmacy	" "	"	3 00
1864	" Hahnemannian Monthly	" "	"	3 00
1842	" Medical News and Library	" "	"	1 00
1840	" American Journal Medical Sciences	" "	Quarterly	5 00
1868	" Compendium of Medical Science	" "	Semi-annual	3 00
1859	" Dental Cosmos	" "	Monthly	2 50
1862	" Dental Times	" "	Quarterly	1 00
1874	" Pennsylvania Journal Dental Science	" "	Monthly	2 00
1862	" Journal of Progressive Medicine	" "	"	1 00
1874	" Obstetrical Journal (reprint)	" "	"	5 00
1861	" Eclectic Medical Journal	" "	"	1 00
1873	Charleston Medical Journal and Review	South Carolina, Charleston	Quarterly	3 00
1860	Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery	Tennessee, Nashville	Monthly	3 00
1874	" Pharmaceutical Gazette	" "	"	1 25
1874	American Medical Weekly	Louisville, Kentucky	Weekly	2 00
1874	Peninsular Journal of Medicine	Detroit, Michigan	Monthly	2 00
1870	Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal	New York	Monthly	5 00
	Virginia Medical Monthly	Virginia, Richmond	"	3 00
1868	Toronto (Canada) Lancet	Ontario, D. C., Toronto	"	3 00
1867	" Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal	" " "	"	3 00
1864	Montreal (Canada) Medical and Surgical Journal	Quebec, D. C., Montreal	"	3 00
	" L'Union Medicale	" " "	"	
1869	" Canada Journal Dental Science	" " "	"	2 00
	PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN.			
	British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review	London	Quarterly	12 00
	British Medical Journal	"	Weekly	12 00
	Chemical News	"	Monthly	10 00
	Dublin Journal of Medical Science	Dublin, Ireland	Quarterly	12 00
	Doctor	London	Monthly	4 00
	Edinburgh Medical Journal	Edinburgh, Scotland	"	10 00
	Glasgow Medical Journal	Glasgow, "	Quarterly	4 00
	Lancet	London	Weekly	12 00
	Medical Record	"	"	10 00
	Medical Times and Gazette	"	Monthly	12 00
	Practitioner (T. L. Brunton, M. D.),	" and New-York	"	4 00

THIRTY – FIFTH YEAR OF RE-PUBLICATION.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT:

A HALF-YEARLY JOURNAL OF

PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

CONTAINING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF EVERY DISCOVERY AND PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, DIGESTED FROM THE LEADING MEDICAL JOURNALS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

RE-PUBLISHED EVERY JANUARY AND JULY SINCE 1840.

Part 70, for January, 1875 Just Ready.

This invaluable compendium, which was commenced in 1840, is issued *simultaneously* with the London edition, by virtue of an arrangement entered into with its distinguished editor, and appears regularly in *January* and *July* of each year.

The peculiar excellence of the "RETROSPECT" consists in the fact that it embodies in a confined space, after careful perusal, all the cream of all the Medical periodicals—preserving all the essentially practical articles of discovery and improvement. The great advantage offered to practitioners by this method is the saving them time, labor, and money. It constitutes a

CONDENSED REGISTER OF MEDICAL FACTS

and observations for the past year, and presents a complete retrospect of all that is valuable and worth possessing, gleaned from the current Medical Literature of the time, including the transactions of the different Societies and Associations in Europe and America, preserved in as condensed a form as possible, and generally in the words of the respective Authors.

TO FAMILIES, STUDENTS AND AMATEURS

It is scarcely less valuable than to professional readers. Its contents are presented in a style so simple and untechnical as to be easily comprehended by ordinary readers.

This admirable *digest* enjoys, throughout the world, a higher fame in its department, and has a more extensive patronage than any other Medical Journal extant. The terms offered are more liberal than those of any other periodical, as will be seen below. It will be found also a reduction of twenty-five dollars has been made on the price of complete BOUND SETS. The subscription price is only $2.50 to regular annual subscribers, who invariably pay in *advance of publication;* all Parts after publication, one or more, $1.50 each.

Terms of Publication.

$2.50 per annum, invariably in advance of publication; single Parts, **$1.50** each. The back numbers, or complete sets, can be had at the following prices, FREE OF POSTAGE.

68 Parts bound in 33 vols., sheep, library style, **$120.00,** FREE OF EXPENSE.

28 Parts 41 to 68, bound in 7 vols., sheep, **$42.00.** Uniform with, and including the EPITOME OF BRAITHWAITE, in 9 vols., **$50.00.**

Parts I. to XII. .....$1.00 each. | Parts XIII. to LXVII. .....$1.50 each.

Uniform bound volumes (containing two parts, from July to January), $4.00 each.

Notice to New Subscribers.

N. B.—A KEY FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—A complete ALPHABETICAL INDEX from Parts I. to L; embracing the whole 25 years' republication from 1840 to 1865, is now published—price **$1.50** bound in paper; in sheep, **$2.50;** postage free.

Club Rates to Annual Subscribers.

☞ *On the receipt of* **$4.00,** BRAITHWAITE AND PHYSICIAN'S MONITOR, *one year, and the* PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK, *revised, for* 1874, *free of postage.*

☞ *On the receipt of* **$12.00,** BRAITHWAITE AND MONITOR, *one year, and the* EPITOME OF BRAITHWAITE, *free of postage.*

☞ *On the receipt of* **$13.50,** BRAITHWAITE AND MONITOR, *one year, the* EPITOME OF BRAITHWAITE, *and the* HAND-BOOK, *free of postage.*

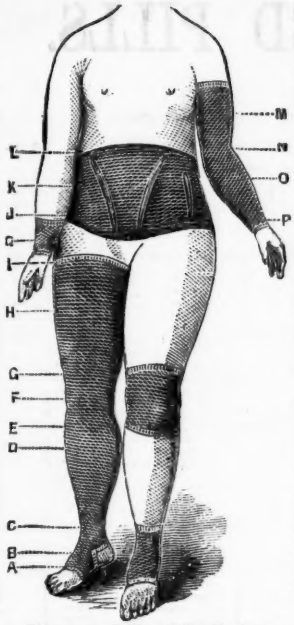
☞ *On the receipt of* **$7.00,** BRAITHWAITE AND AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS *one year, prepaid.*

Communications should be addressed to

W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher,
177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK MANUFACTORY OF ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Abdominal Belts, etc., etc., for Sale, Wholesale and Retail.



We take pleasure in informing the Profession and Public that we have added to our establishment the much-needed and improved machinery for the **Manufacture of Elastic Goods** of every description. In the making of these goods, which are made under our own supervision, and by the most skillful and experienced workmen, nothing but the very best imported Rubber and the finest grades of Silk or Thread are used. An accurate fit can be secured by carefully observing our directions for measuring. We keep a large assortment constantly on hand, and make, at a few hours' notice, any thing required for special orders, far superior in quality, and more reasonable in price than any heretofore made.

Elastic Abdominal Belts, used before and after confinement. Also, for Uterine and Abdominal Weakness, Corpulency, etc.

Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veins, etc.

Knee-Caps, Anklets, Leggins, Wristlets, Armlets, etc., for Weak or Sprained Joints, Ulcerated Limbs, etc. All the above we also make to lace.

Elastic Suspensory Bandages. A large variety of styles and sizes for Hydrocele and Varicocele constantly on hand.

Unusual forms and sizes, for special cases, made to order at short notice, of Silk, Thread, or Linen.

Physicians ordering any of the above articles for patients, will receive them at a discount from the regular prices.

For measurements, take size in inches, around limbs as per cut, immediately after rising. **SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE-LIST.**

Darrow's Improved Air-Pump and Receiver.

We invite the attention of the Medical Profession to our new apparatus for the application of medical sprays by means of compressed air, which is being used by our most celebrated practitioners both in city and country. For hospitals and office practice it is far superior to any mode of Atomization of Liquids now in use, and is employed by the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, Drs. Clinton Wagner, T. G. Thomas, M. J. Asch, W. C. Livingston, William A. Hammond, J. Marion Sims, of New-York, and many others.

Steam and Hand Bulb Atomizers, for Local Anæsthesia and Atomization of Liquids, of the most approved models.

Dr. Wagner's New Case of Throat and Nose Instruments, which contains every thing a general practitioner requires. See descriptive circular.

Dr. Harwood's Post Nasal Syringe, with adaptation Canulas, especially adapted to the treatment of Catarrh and Diphtheria.

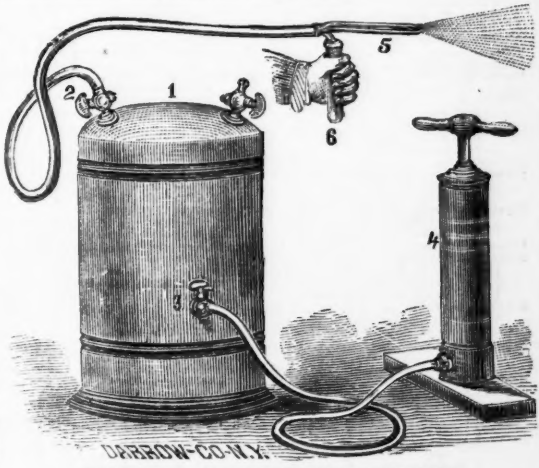
Esmarch's Bloodless Amputation Bandages.

Clinical Thermometers, English and American, new and improved patterns at reduced prices.

Aspirators, various styles, French and American.

Dr. Thomas' Pessaries, all the different forms; also Dr. Sims' and others constantly on hand and made to order.

Darrow's Improved Blast Cautery Heater, Used and recommended by Dr. J. Marion Sims and other Surgeons.



DARROW'S AIR-PUMP AND RECEIVER.

Amputating, Dissecting, and Pocket-Cases in various styles. **Crutches, Rubber Goods, Bed-Pans, Air Cushions, Urinals, Tubing, etc.** Pocket Medicine Cases, Improved Test-Tube Stands, Urinometers, Hypodermic Syringes, Counter-Irritant or Baunscheidt Instruments (with oil). Syringes, a large assortment. Bougies and Catheters, Improved Nasal Douche for Catarrh, Hot-Air Bath, Croup Apparatus, Inhalers, etc.

Galvanic Batteries of the most approved patterns; Batteries repaired; Instruments made to order, sharpened, and polished. We also manufacture and are Sole Agents for **Mrs. Willis' Abdominal Supporters. Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder-Braces, Splints, Spinal Braces, Apparatus for Deformed Feet and Legs, etc., etc.** All kinds of Orthopædic Instruments made to order at short notice.

PRIVATE FITTING ROOMS, AND A COMPETENT LADY IN ATTENDANCE TO WAIT ON LADIES.

DARROW & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Surgical Instruments,

1227 Broadway, South-west corner 30th Street, New-York.

McKESSON & ROBBINS'

GELATINE-COATED PILLS.

We request Physicians to specify McKESSON & ROBBINS' on their prescriptions.

Acid, Salicylic..... 2½ grs.
Aloes, *U. S.*..... 4 grs.
Aloes and Assafœtida, *U. S.*..... 4 grs.
Aloes and Iron..... 3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., ½ gr.
Pulv., Zingib. Jam., 1 gr.
Ferri, Sulph., Exsic., 1 gr.
Extract, Conii, 1-2 gr. }
Aloes and Myrrh, *U. S.*
Aperient—
{ Ext., Nucis Vom., ¼ gr.
Ext., Hyosciami, ½ gr.
Ext., Coloc. Comp., 2 grs. }
Arsenious Acid..... 1-20 gr.
" " ..... 1-30 "
" " ..... 1-40 "
Assafœtida..... 2 grs.
{ Assafœtida, 1 1-2 grs.
Pulv., Saponis, 1-2 gr. }
Assafœtida, *U. S.*..... 4 grs.
{ Assafœtida, 2 grs.
Pulv., Saponis, 1 gr. }
Assafœtida and Nux Vomica—
{ Assafœtida, 2 grs.
Ext., Nucis Vom., ¼ gr. }
" " 5 "
Atropia..... 1-60 gr.
Bismuth, Subnit..... 3 grs.
" " 5 "
Blue Pill, *U. S.*..... 1 gr.
" " *U. S.*..... 3 grs.
" " *U. S.*..... 5 "
Calomel..... 2 "
Cannabis Indica Extract..... ½ gr.
Cathartic Compound, *U. S.*
Cathartic Vegetable..... 8 grs.
{ Ext., Col. Comp., pulv., 1 ½ grs.
Res., Podophylli, - - ½ "
Res., Leptandræ, - - ½ "
Jalapæ pulv, - - - ¾ "
Aloes Socotrin Pulv. - ½ "
Ext. Hyosciami, - - ¾ "
Ol., Menthæ Pip. }
Chinoidine..... 3 grs.
Cinchonia, Sulphate..... 3 "
Cinchonidia, Sulphate..... 1, 2, & 3 grs.
Colocynth, Comp., Extract..... 3 "
Cook's..... 3 "
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc. 1 gr.
Hyrdrarg., Chlor., Mite, ¾ gr.
Pulv., Rhei., 1 gr.
Pulv., Saponis, ¾ gr. }
Copaiba..... 3 grs.
Copaiba and Oleo Resin Cubebs..... 3 "
{ Pil., Copaibæ, 2 grs.
Oleo Resin Cubebæ, 1 gr. }
Copaiba and Oleo Resin Cubebs..... 5 grs.
{ Pil., Copaibæ, 3 grs.
Oleo Resin Cubebæ, 2 grs. }
Corrosive Sublimate..... 1-20, 1-30 and 1-40 gr.
Dinner (Lady Webster's)..... 3 grs.
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc., 1 4-5 grs.
" Mastiches, 3-5 grs.
" Rosæ, Gallicæ, 3-5 grs. }
Ferruginous (Blaud)..... 3 grs.
{ Ferri, Sulphas, 1½ grs.
Potassæ, Carb., 1½ " }
Ferruginous (Blaud)..... 5 grs.
{ Ferri, Sulphas, 2½ grs.
Potassæ, Carb., 2½ " }
Grindelia Robusta Extract..... 3 grs.
Guarana Extract (Paullinia)..... 3 grs.
Hooper's..... 2½ "
Hypophosphites, Compound—
{ Calcii, Hypophos., 1 gr.
Sodii, " ¾ "
Potassii, " ½ "
Ferri, " ¼ " }
Iodide of Iron (Blancard's formula)..... 1 gr.
Iodoform..... 1 "
Iodoform and Iron..... 2 grs.
Ipecac & Opium (Dover's Powd., *U. S.*) 2½ "
" " " " " 5 "
Iron by Hydrogen (Quevenne's)..... 1 gr.
" " " ..... 2 grs.
Iron, Citrate and Quinine..... 1 gr.
" " " 2 grs.
Iron, Proto-Carb. (Vallet's Mass.)..2 & 3 grs.
" " " .....5 "
Iron, Quinine and Strychnine—
{ Ferrum, Redactum, 1 gr.
Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Strychnia, 1-60 gr. }
Lacto-Phosphate of Lime..... 5 grs.
Mercury, Bin-Iodide..... 1-16 gr.
" Prot-Iodide..... ½ "
Morphine, Sulphate..... ¼ "
" " ..... ½ "
Neuralgia (Brown-Sequard)—
{ Ext., Hyosciami, ½ gr.
" Conii, ½ "
" Ignatii Amaræ, ½ "
" Opii, ½ "
" Aconiti, ¼ "
" Cannab. Indicæ, ¼ "
" Stramonii, 1-3 "
" Belladonnæ, 1-6 " }
Opium, *U. S.*..... 1 gr.
Opium and Acetate of Lead..... 2 gr.
{ Opii, Pulv., 1 gr.
Plumbi, Acet., 1 gr. }
Opium and Camphor—
{ Opium, 1 gr.
Camphor, 2 grs. }
Pepsin..... 5 grs.
Pepsin and Bismuth..... 5 "
{ Pepsin, 2 grs.
Bismuth, Sub-Nit. 3 " }
Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine .. 5 grs.
{ Pepsin, 2½ grs.
Bismuth, Sub-Nit. 2½ "
Strychnia, 1-60 gr. }
Phosphates Iron, Quinine and Strychnine—
{ Ferri, Phosphas, 2 grs.
Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Strychniæ, Sulphas, 1-60 " }
Phosphorus .. .. 1-100 gr.
" .. .. 1-50 "
" .. .. 1-20 "
" .. .. 1-12 "
Phosphorus Compound—
{ Phosphorus, 1-60 gr.
Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ " }
Phosphorous Compound—
{ Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ " }
Phosphorus Compound and Iron—
{ Phosphorous, 1-100 gr.
Ferri, Phosphas, ½ "
Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ " }
Podophyllin .. .. ¼ gr.
" .. .. ½ "
" .. .. 1 "
Podophyllin Compound—
{ Podophyllin, ½ gr.
Ext., Hyoscyami, ¼ "
Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-16 " }
Podophyllin and Blue—
{ Podophyllin, ½ gr.
Pil. Hydrarg., 2½ " }
Popophyllin, Capsicum and Belladonna—
{ Podophyllin, ½ gr.
Ext., Bellad. Alc. ¼ "
Pulv., Capsici., ½ " }
Potassium, Bromide..... 2 grs.
" " ..... 5 "
Quinine, Sulphate..... ½ gr.
" " ..... 1 "
" " ..... 1½ "
" " ..... 2 "
" " ..... 3 "
" " ..... 4 "
" " ..... 5 "
Quinine, Bi Sulphate..... ½ gr.
" " ..... 1 "
" " ..... 1½ "
" " ..... 2 "
" " ..... 3 "
" " ..... 4 "
" " ..... 5 "
Quinine and Aloes..... 1 "
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, ¾ gr.
Pulv., Aloes, Soc., ¼ " }
Quinine, Arsenic and Nux Vomica—
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Acid, Arsenious, 1-60 "
Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ " }
Quinine, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-60 "
Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, 1-40 " }
Quinine, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-60 "
Ext., Nucis Vomicæ, ¼ " }
Quinine Compound—
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Ferrum, Redact., 1 "
Acid, Arsenious, 1-32 " }
Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion—
{ Quiniæ, Bi-Sulph., 1¼ grs.
Ferri, Sulph., Exsic, 2 "
Acid, Arsenicum, 1-24 "
Extract, Taraxici, 1¼ " }
Quinine Compound and Strychnine—
{ Quiniæ, Sulphas, 1 gr.
Ferrum, Redactum, 1 "
Strychnia, 1-20 "
Acid, Arsenicum, 1-20 " }
Rheumatic—
{ Ext., Coloc. Comp., 1½ grs.
Ext., Colch. Acet., 1 gr.
Ext., Hyoscyami, ¼ "
Hydr., Chlor., Mite, ¼ " }
Rhubarb, *U. S.*
Rhubarb Compound, *U. S.*
Santonin..... 1 gr.
Santonin and Calomel—
{ Santonin, 1 gr.
Calomel, 1 "
Chocolate. }
Strychnine - - - - - - 1-60 gr.
" - - - - - - 1-40 "
" - - - - - - 1-30 "
Tonic (Dr. Aiken)—
{ Quiniæ, Sulph., 1 gr.
Acid, Arsenicum, 1-50 "
Ferrum, Redactum ¾ "
Strychnia, 1-50 " }
Triplex—
{ Extract Aloes, 2 grs.
Podophyllin, ½ gr.
Pil. Hydrarg. ½ " }
Triplex (Dr. Francis)—
{ Pulv., Aloes, Soc.
Pulv., Scammonii,
Pulv., Myrrhæ.
Pil. Hydrarg.
Ol., Tigili.
Ol., Carui. }
Zinc, Valerianate - - - - 1 gr.

Our Pills are RELIABLE, being made strictly in accordance with formulas, and of the best materials. If three of the ordinary Compound Cathartic Pills have been a dose, prescribe two of our Gelatine-Coated for the same result.

They are SOLUBLE; the Gelatine, in the temperature of the stomach, being speedily converted into jelly, and the contents of the Pill left free to act. TO TEST THE SOLUBILITY OF THE COATING, PLACE A PILL IN THE MOUTH AND NOTE THE RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF THE GELATINE. A SINGLE TRIAL OF A DOSE OF COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS WILL ATTEST THE SOLUBILITY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE STOMACH.

They are VERY EASY TO TAKE; patients, who have found it impossible to swallow a plain or sugar-coated pill, are surprised at the readiness with which the Gelatine-Coated Pill "goes down" on account of the OVAL SHAPE and the nature of the coating.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, Wholesale Druggists,

91 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of AROMATIC ELIXIRS, FLUID EXTRACTS, and all Pharmaceutical Preparations.